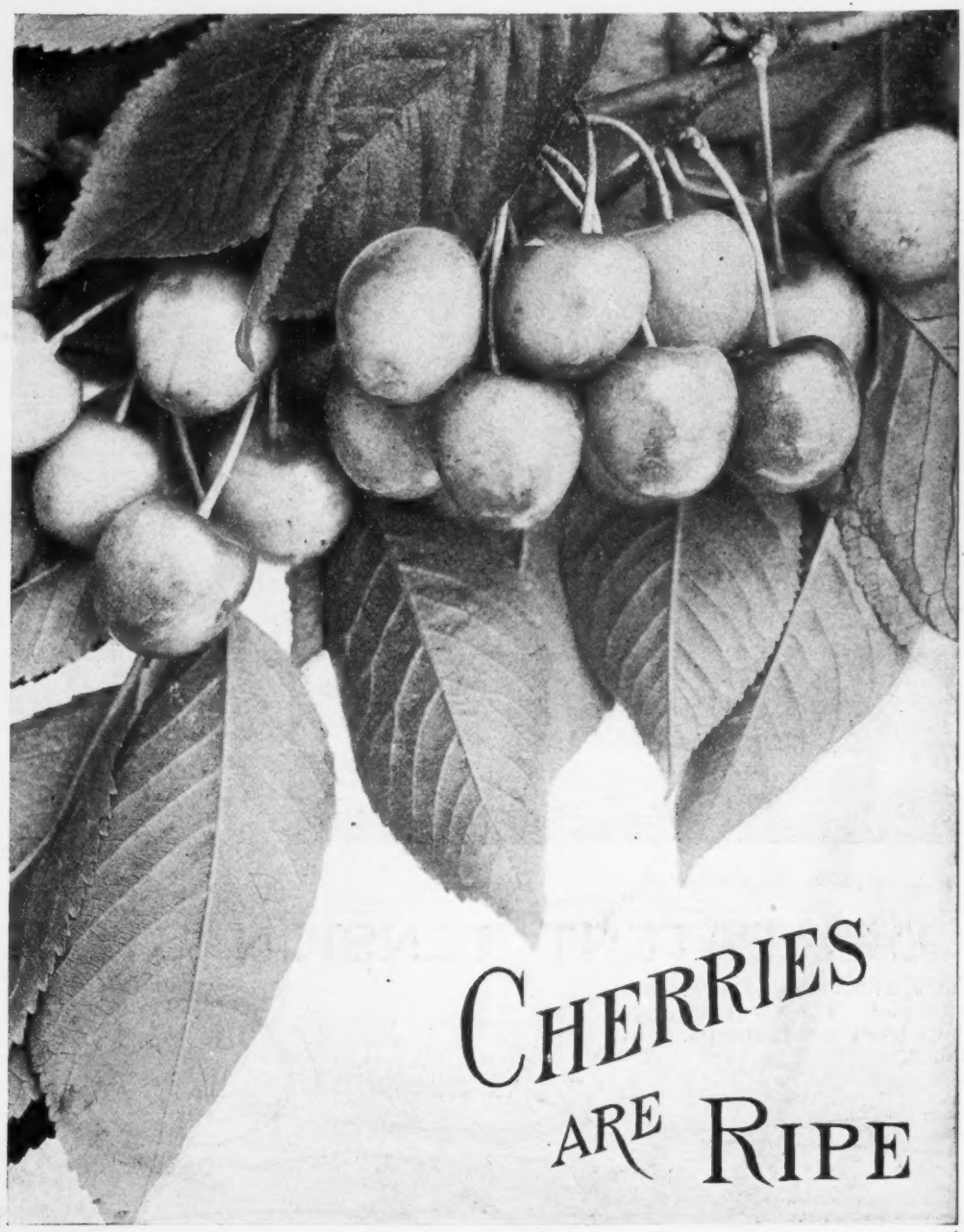




# GREEN'S Fruit Grower

"A MAGAZINE WITH A MISSION"

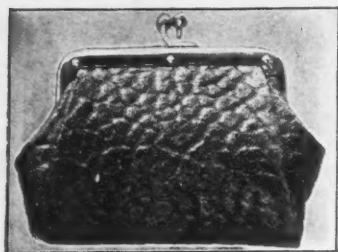
JUNE, 1910



CHERRIES  
ARE RIPE



## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

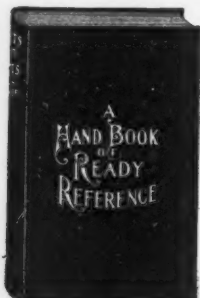


### LADIES' PURSE No. 1

This handsome ladies' purse is nickel finish and leather lined. It is about four inches wide by three inches high. **OUR OFFER.** Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send the above purse postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower for one year for 50 cents.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

### A NEW READY REFERENCE BOOK



GREEN offers as a premium or gift to his subscribers. It is called Facts and Forms, a hand-book of ready reference. It gives facts in letter writing, book-keeping, business forms, interest, grain and wage tables, lightning calculators, common and commercial law.

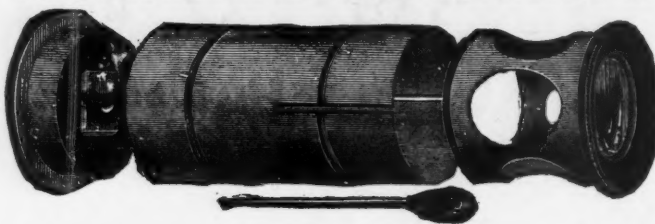
This book is a library of itself for the business man. There are 256 pages illustrated. C. A. Green says this is a valuable book, one that will be useful to all readers of Green's Fruit

Grower.

**OUR OFFER.** Send us two new subscribers at 50 cents each and we will send you a copy of this book postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 60 cents.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

### A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE

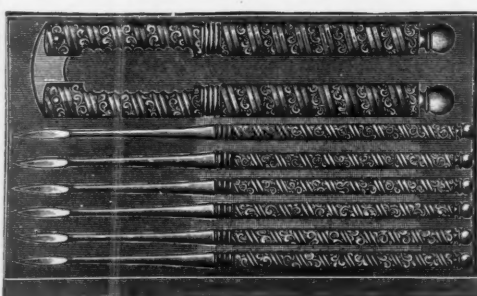


This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small article. The other lens is exceedingly powerful, and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school and teachers should own a microscope.

**OUR OFFER.** If you will send us two subscribers at 50 cents per year, we will send you this scientific microscope, prepaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 50 cents.

ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

### A NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are NICKEL PLATED. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

**OUR OFFER.** If you will send us three new subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year we will send you this Nut Pick Set for your trouble, charges prepaid, or given with G. F. G., one year, for 60 cts.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



This purse is like the one in which Mr. Green carries his silver

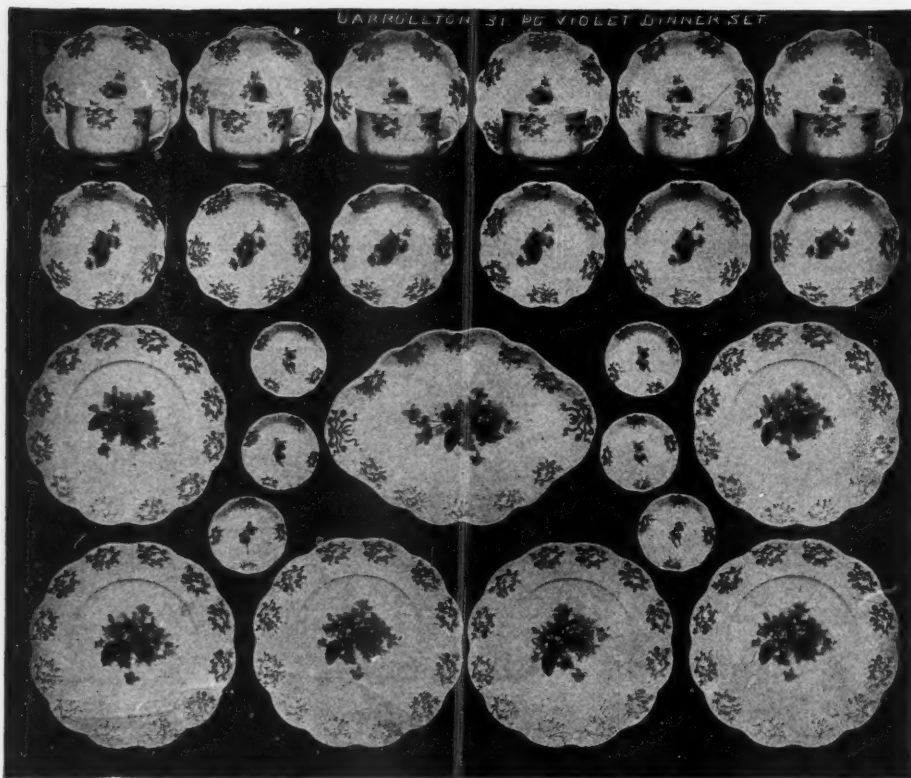
and paper money. It is made of two thicknesses of leather, leather lined, with three compartments as shown in photograph above. **OUR OFFER.** Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send you the above pocketbook postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 50 cents.



### LADIES' PURSE No. 2

This handsome ladies' purse is gilt finish and leather lined. It is about five inches wide by three inches high. **OUR OFFER.** Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send you the above purse postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 50 cents.

## Order this Set of Dishes now and make yourself a Handsome Present



### "CARROLLTON WARE"

This Engraving Illustrates Our 31-piece Set.

N. B.—Send for our complete circular showing this set of dishes in the different colors—violet with green leaves in centre, border design in pure gold.

This ware is of a fine grade of porcelain, which is light weight, and said to be very tough and durable. It is snowy white in color and has a genuine china glaze, which gives it a smooth and velvety appearance.

The shapes are the latest Haviland design, with deep scalloped edges, and handsomely ornamented with scroll work. Each piece is decorated with a beautiful cluster of violets, with foliage and green leaves all in natural colors. Each piece has also an elaborate semi-border of vining sprays in pure gold. The decorations are burned into the ware.

The 31-piece set consists of six cups, six saucers, six dinner plates, six desserts, six individual butters, and one meat platter.

Receiver to pay freight charges. Weight, boxed, about 20 pounds.

**Note.**—We have two shipping points—one east and one west. Dinner set will be sent from the one nearest your home, hence freight or express charges will be light. Read what some of our patrons say about this set:

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Received the dinner set in good order; they are certainly very pretty and one of the most liberal offers I have ever seen given with any paper. I thank you very much for the same.—Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Vanceburg, Ky., Jan. 13, 1908.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I want to write to you thanking you for the pretty dishes we received from you the day before Christmas. The dishes are as you represented them, very neat and nice. We have used them every day since they came. Sickness has delayed my writing you before.—Mrs. Henry Clark, Orange, Conn., Jan. 20, 1908.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I received the set of dishes O. K. My wife thinks they are beauties. Please accept our thanks for same. We wish you and your paper much success. The "Fruit Grower" is hard to beat.—Daniel E. Hartnett, Dover, Del., Jan. 24, 1908.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have received the dishes and am delighted with them. They reached me in good condition. Thanking you for your liberal offer and straight dealing.—Marcia L. Moore, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 2, 1908.

Mr. Green:—We desire to thank you for the beautiful dinner set you sent us in connection with your good paper a few days ago, which arrived in good condition. The dishes are certainly fine, both in appearance as well as durability.—William Mote, Hayden, Ind., Jan. 16, 1908.

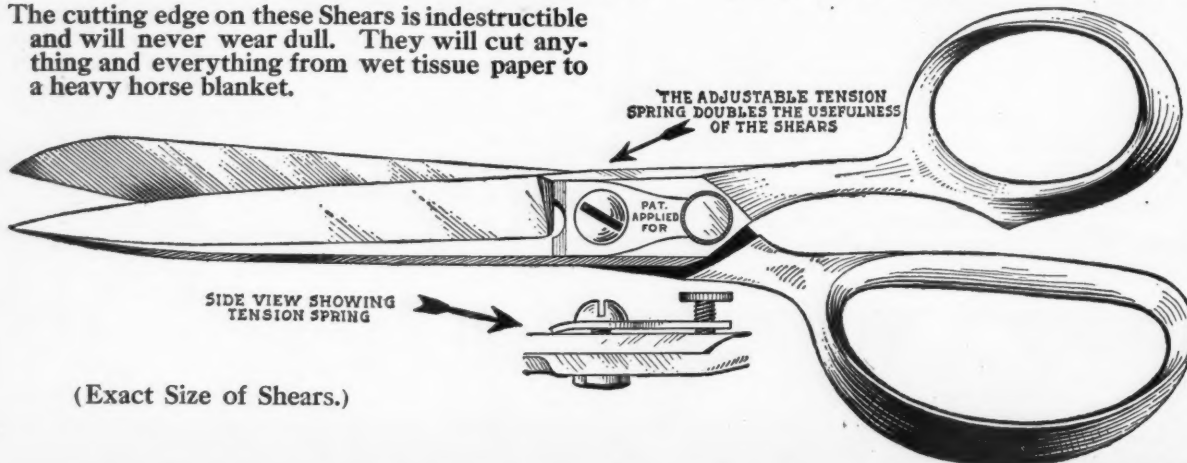
**Our Offer:** A paid-in-advance subscription to January, 1913, and this 31-piece set of dishes for \$2.75. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Do not let the fact that you live some distance from us hinder you from ordering this set as we are shipping these dishes all over the UNITED STATES.

If your order is received before Sept. 30th, we will mail you a handsome reproduction of an oil painting securely packed in a strong tube. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches.

## THESE NICKEL PLATED PATENT TENSION STEEL SHEARS

The cutting edge on these Shears is indestructible and will never wear dull. They will cut anything and everything from wet tissue paper to a heavy horse blanket.



(Exact Size of Shears.)

ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This special offer to our readers consists of what is one of the most useful articles ever invented—a first-class 8-in. pair of Shears, equipped with a new and simple attachment that keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The illustration shows the tension spring, the device which doubles the usefulness of the Shears and keeps them always sharp. The Shears offered here are made from the best carbon steel by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen, cutting edge. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw shown in the engraving tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. We guarantee the quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of shears to be first-class, that the tension spring device doubles the usefulness of the shears, and furthermore, the manufacturers' certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "If this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within five years from date of purchase, it will be replaced a new pair without cost."

**OUR OFFER.** If you will send us two new subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year we will send you a pair of these shears for your trouble, postpaid, or given with G. F. G., one year, for 60 cents.



# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 30.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1910.

Number 6.

## HOW TO GROW CHERRIES.

### The Cherry Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
G. E. Rohr.

Sing a song of the cherry tree  
With its leaves so green and fresh,  
With its downy blossoms fair to see  
And their stamens' golden mesh.

I sing of its shade that looks so cool,  
Where the little children play,  
For they'll think when out in life's great  
school  
Of this happy, joyous day.

And for its fruit, its luscious fruit,  
Then a ringing song send up,  
For we're sure that each one the taste  
will suit.  
When we breakfast, dine, or sup.

In the cherry tree sits the bird of spring  
With his song so glad and free,  
Much fairer than a prison'd thing  
And a welcome guest he'll be.

### Prof. L. H. Bailey on Cherries.

The older cherry plantations of the state were seldom anything more than scattered settings along lanes and roadsides, and about farm buildings. Most of these old trees have now passed their prime. In very recent years a new interest in cherry growing has been awakened by the demand from canning factories, and it has no doubt been stimulated, also by the abundant sale of California cherries throughout the east. Sweet cherries are now planted in western New York in orchard blocks. There is every reason to believe that there is profit in the fruit if planters are careful to inform themselves concerning it. Sour cherries are also planted to an important extent, particularly about Geneva, and the acreage is bound to increase. The pack of canned sweet cherries is still larger than that of sour cherries in western New York, in average years.

Unlike most other fruits, the sweet cherry has never attained a prominent position as a horticultural industry in western New York. There is not a single orchard of it west of Albany, so far as I know. Along the Hudson, however, there are orchards. It is from the few trees scattered on every farm throughout the state, that the cherry crop is mostly harvested. It should not be concluded, however, that the smallness of the industry follows from a lack of appreciation on the part of New York people of this most luscious fruit. It is due to the fact that the cherry is one of the most difficult crops to handle and market successfully, because of its exceedingly delicate character, and its susceptibility to the fungus, which causes the brown rot. This fungus spreads so rapidly on the ripening fruit, that a promising crop to-day may be half rotted to-morrow. The comparative ease of handling and marketing a grape, an apple or a pear crop, have made those fruits universally popular, while the cherry has lain in obscurity.

The cherry is one of the most popular dooryard fruits and its hardiness, its vigorous spreading or ascending branches, its upright form which often attains the height of forty to fifty feet, and its luxuriant, soft, drooping foliage make it a most desirable tree for ornamental and fruit bearing purposes. Amongst the strongest recommendations of the cherry are its hardiness and the fact that it bears annually when properly treated. The tree begins to grow very early in the season and the fruit of most varieties is harvested by July 1st, thus leaving the tree sufficient time and energy to perfect the fruit buds for the coming year, and if the wood ripens during the fall the mercury can fall to 20 degrees below zero, without injury to the coming crop. There seems to be a general inquiry among fruit growers and farmers concerning the care of cherry orchards, the most desirable varieties, the diseases, and methods of handling and marketing a crop. As these matters are more fully understood, the cherry industry may be expected to reach a prominent position among the other horticultural industries.

Insects and diseases are not serious upon the sour cherries. The curculio does not often attack the midseason and late varieties—such as Montmorency

and Morello—seriously, particularly if the number of trees is somewhat large. In occasional years, however, this insect becomes a scourge. The grower must watch his fruits closely after the blossoms fall, and if the curculio injures become alarming, he must catch the insects by jarring them onto sheets. There are those who declare that they attract the curculio away from the cherries by planting plum trees in the cherry orchard, but I greatly doubt the efficiency of this procedure.

The leaf-blight or shot-hole fungus (*Cylindrosporium Padi*, or *Septoria cerasina*, the same which attacks the plum), is often a serious enemy, particularly upon English Morello. The leaves begin to assume a spotted character, generally before the fruit is

Within the past few years, a number of new varieties have been brought before the public, but most of them have been proved to be wanting in hardiness or quality and have been discarded. The Montmorency is perhaps an exception, the tree being hardy and the fruit being somewhat better than the Early Richmond. We consider the Early Richmond the best all-round cherry, with the Montmorency a close second, and have therefore divided our orchard between these two varieties in order to have a succession of ripening, thereby affording greater ease in disposing of the crop. Have tried May Duke, Ostheim, Wragg, and Dyehouse. Have a few Windsor trees but have no cherries as yet.

Cherry Trees.—In pruning the cherry, as little cutting should be done as possible, for the sour cherry will not

### Where to Plant Cherries.

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman.

The two great classes of cherries differ widely in their adaptability to the conditions of climate and soil. The sour class is far the most hardy of constitution, both as to heat and cold. They also flourish on more varieties of soil than the sweet class. The soil and climate that suits the sweet cherries is good for the sour kinds too, but not vice versa.

Soil.—The sour varieties delight in a rich loamy soil that has considerable clay in it and one that does not easily dry out; however, the soil should not be wet. The sweet kinds require a looser and more mellow soil; one that is sandy or gravelly is good if well enriched, but it may be made too rich and thus induce too late and tender growth. The cherry should mature its wood early.

Climate.—The sour cherries will grow in almost any climate that will suit the apple, but on the prairies of the northwest it is only some of the hardiest Russian kinds that can endure the rigors of the winter, and these cannot always succeed. The sweet class find their most congenial climate in North America in the milder regions of Oregon and Washington. In California they also do well. In the foot hills of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains and along the Hudson river they do best in the eastern states. In the Mississippi valley they are liable to die early from the effects of the violent changes of temperature. A mild, equable, moist climate suits them best but not a hot one.

Distance Apart to Plant.—Twenty-five or thirty feet is none too far for the sweet kinds, but the smaller growing Amaralles and Morellos will do very well at eighteen feet or even closer in some places where the soil and season do not stimulate a vigorous growth.

Cultivation.—It is useless to expect to grow cherries profitably either for market or home use for a long period without giving them thorough and clean cultivation. The soil should be kept as clean as a garden up to the time the fruit is ripe, and soon after that their wood is mature and cultivation may be stopped. If the trees lack vigor a "catch crop" of crimson clover, cow pea, buckwheat or even rye may be sown, but it must be turned under very early in the spring, and the stirring of the soil resumed.

Pruning.—The cherry is very sensitive to severe pruning, and the trees should be well looked after when they are young to get them headed low enough for convenience and properly formed; then little will be needed afterwards. The cutting of large branches is very dangerous at any time.

Marketing.—The universal plan in gathering cherries is to leave the stems attached to the fruit, except, rarely for local sale or home use. Small packages have proven decidedly more profitable to carry them to market than large ones. Quart berry boxes and shallow trays put up in crates are better than grape baskets, according to the latest experience.

### Drying Cherries.

In picking the cherries for market they should never be taken from the trees right after a rain. Many of them are cracked open or ready to do it, and these few will spoil the whole crate full. Let the sun shine on them again before picking, and even let the birds pick the cracked cherries for their breakfast. They always prefer these. After the sun has been on them a short time the surplus moisture will be dried up and they can be picked for market. After the picking, a rigid assortment should be adopted, for no matter how good the pickers, they will put in fruit without stems on and over-ripe and decayed fruit. These help to rot the others, and it is only labor thrown away. Put only the finest cherries in each basket, and all should be of about the same ripeness and size. Many of the fruits placed on sale show part of the cherries dead ripe and the other part half green. The appearance, if nothing else, is against them.



Home of L. B. Surdam, of Vermont, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. There is only one acre on the place but it contains almost all kinds of fruit. There are 13 apple trees mostly in bearing, 18 plum trees, 5 pear, 48 grape vines yielding a bushel of grapes last year, raspberries of all kinds, and a nice bed of strawberries, also 6 peach trees and a plantation of currants and gooseberries, yielding a succession of fruits throughout the year. He says he gets much information from Green's Fruit Grower.

picked, they soon turn yellow, and they fall prematurely. Thorough spraying with bordeaux mixture is as efficient in holding the leaves on the cherry as it is on the plum. The trees should generally be sprayed twice between the falling of the blossoms and the coloring of the fruit. If the cherries are more than half grown when the last spray is applied, the ammoniacal carbonate of copper may be used in place of the bordeaux, to avoid discoloring the fruit. But it is doubtful if the last spray should be delayed until this time. It may be necessary to spray once after the fruit is off.

A thin grayish powdery mildew (*Podosphaera Oxyacanthae*) frequently attacks the fruits and leaves of the sour cherries, particularly when the trees are overshadowed by larger trees or buildings. I have never known it to be serious upon the fruit, as it appears about the time the fruit is ripening, covering the cherries with a very delicate coat, like dust. In this case a late spraying with ammoniacal carbonate of copper would certainly be effective. The only emphatic injury which I have even seen from this fungus upon cherries occurs after the fruit is off, when it may attack the ends of the shoots, checking the growth. At this time, if the injury threatens to be serious, bordeaux mixture may be used.

### The Cherry a Noble Fruit.

This noble fruit has for a long time been kept in the back ground for the growing of the apple, peach, etc., on account, I suppose, of the inability to market the crop to good advantage; the main reason for which no doubt is, in not selecting different varieties which ripen at different times. The question of growing the cherry into a tree is of far less importance to the orchardist than the proper selection of varieties, and the care and management of it after it is planted where it is to remain.

### The Cherry Aphid.

The advice of Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, was asked by a resident of the Cumberland Valley as to what to do for his cherry trees, which every spring for the last two years have been badly damaged by black lice destroying the young shoots as well as the stems bearing the cherries.

#### The reply:

"The insect injuring your cherry tree is the black plant louse, often called the cherry aphid. One of the best remedies is to spray with one pound of whale oil soap in five gallons of water, just after the leaf buds open, but before the leaves are expanded, and, of course, before the flowers come. The spraying should not be done if the young lice are not seen to be present. It should be held for immediate application when you do see them. Watch for them on the leaves, and when they come, give them a spraying before the leaves curl.

One important point is to reach them before they curl in the leaves. After the leaves have curled the material will not come into direct contact with them, and they will not be killed. Ten per cent. kerosene emulsion can also be used for this, making it as a regular soap emulsion, or sour milk emulsion."

"Study the past if you would divine the future."—Confucius.





SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN.)

### How I Edited an Agricultural Paper.

By Mark Twain.

I did not take the temporary editorship without misgivings. But circumstances made the salary an object.

Being at work again was luxurious. All week I wrought with unflagging pleasure. I waited a day with solicitude to see whether my effort was going to attract notice. As I left the office a group at the foot of the stairs dispersed and I heard one or two say "That's him." I was naturally pleased. Next morning I found a similar group and scattering couples and individuals in the street watching me with interest. The group fell back and I heard a man say, "Look at his eye." I pretended not to notice, but secretly I was pleased, purposing to write an account of it to my aunt. I heard cheery voices and a ringing laugh as I drew near the door, which I opened and caught a glimpse of two young, rural-looking men. Their faces blanched and lengthened when they saw me and they plunged through the window.

In about half an hour an old gentleman with a flowing beard and a fine but austere face entered. He seemed to have something on his mind. He set his hat on the floor and took out a red silk handkerchief and our paper. While he polished his spectacles he asked: "Are you the new editor?" I said I was. "Have you ever edited an agricultural paper before?" I said "No." "Have you had any experience in agriculture practically?" "I believe I have not." "Some instinct told me so," said the old gentleman, looking at me with asperity. "I wish to read what must have made me have that instinct. It was this editorial:

"Turnips should never be pulled. It injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree."

"What do you think of that?"

"I think it is good. It is sense. Every year millions of bushels of turnips are spoiled in this township alone by being pulled half ripe, when, if they had sent a boy to shake the tree—"

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips don't grow on trees!"

"They don't, don't they! Who said they did? The language was intended to be figurative. Anybody that knows anything will know that I meant that the boy should shake the vine."

Then this old person tore his paper into shreds, broke things with his cane and said I did not know as much as a cow. I fancied he was displeased about something. But, not knowing what the trouble was, I could not help.

Pretty soon a long, cadaverous creature darted within the door. After scanning my face a while he drew our paper from his bosom and said: "You wrote that. Read it, quick. Relieve me. I suffer."

As the sentences fell from my lips I could see the relief come, the drawn muscles relax, the anxiety go out of the face and rest and peace steal over the features like the merciful moonlight over a desolate landscape.

"The guano is a fine bird, but great care is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June or later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place where it can hatch its young."

"We are to have a backward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his corn-stalks and planting his buckwheat cakes in July instead of August."

"Concerning the pumpkin: This berry is a favorite with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for making fruitcake, and likewise give it the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully as satisfying. The pumpkin is the only esculent of the orange family that will

thrive in the north except the gourd and one or two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is generally conceded now that the pumpkin as a shadetree is a failure."

"Now, as warm weather approaches and the ganders begin to spawn—"

The excited listener sprang toward me to shake hands and said: "There, that will do. I know I am all right now. You have read it as I did, word for word. But when I first read it I said to myself: 'I never believed it before, notwithstanding my friends kept me under watch so strict, but now I believe I am CRAZY.' With that I fetched a howl you might have heard two miles and started to kill somebody. I read one of them paragraphs over again, to be sart'n, and then burned my house. I have crippled several people and have one fellow up a tree where I can get him if I want him. But I thought I would call as I passed and make perfectly sart'n; and now it is, and it is lucky for the chap in the tree. I should have killed him, sure. Goodby. You have taken a great load off my mind. My reason has stood the strain of one of your agricultural articles and I know that nothing can ever unseat it now."

I felt uncomfortable about the cripplings and arson, for I could not help feeling remotely accessory to them. But these thoughts were quickly banished, for the regular editor walked in. The editor was looking sad and perplexed.

He surveyed the wreck and said: "This is a sad business. There is the mucilage bottle broken, six panes, a spittoon and two candle sticks. But that is not the worst. The reputation of the paper is injured—permanently, I fear. True, there never was such a call for the paper before; it never sold such a large edition or soared to such celebrity; but does one want to be famous for lunacy and prosper on infirmities of mind? \* \* \* You speak of a furrow and a harrow as being the same, talk of the moulting season for cows and recommend the domestication of the polecat on account of its playfulness and its excellence as a ratter. Your remark that clams will lie quiet if music be played to them was superfluous. If you had made acquiring ignorance the study of your life you could not have graduated with higher honor than you could to-day. Your observation that the horse-chestnut as an article of commerce is steadily gaining in favor is calculated to destroy this journal. It makes me lose patience every time I think of your discussing oyster beds under landscape gardening. Why didn't you tell me you didn't know anything about agriculture?"

"Tell you? I have been in the editorial business going on fourteen years, and this is the first time I ever heard of a man having to know anything in order to edit a newspaper. You try to tell me anything about the business! I have been through it all from Alpha to Omega, and the less a man knows the bigger noise he makes and the higher salary he commands."

### Mark Twain Dead.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, the famous humorist, died at his home in Redding, Conn., on Thursday, April 21. Samuel Clemens was considered the best known American man of letters and was known far beyond the boundaries where English is spoken, as the greatest humorist using that tongue.

### Slugs on Cherries—Remedy.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Last year and again this year "slug" have eaten nearly every leaf from my young cherry trees. This year the harm was done so early that the fruit did not mature well. How will it affect the trees? Will it kill them? What can I do to prevent it next year? I would be pleased to see this explained in the columns of your valuable paper.—C. J. Weeks, Ohio.

Reply: Use one pound of paris green, two to four pounds of lime in one hundred and fifty gallons of water. Whenever slugs are seen spray thoroughly and repeat if necessary. If this does not control them try one pound of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water.

Some use for slugs fresh air slack lime, others arsenate in powder form.

You could also try hellebore in powdered form. Mix one pound hellebore with ten pounds of flour. Leave in closed vessel for twelve hours before using. We shall be pleased to hear next year the result of any of the above treatments.

Potatoes can be mashed with a brick, and yet the jammers cost the country \$4,000,000 a year.

### Use Caution in Planting Cherry Orchards.

Many readers will want to order enough cherry trees to plant a farm. But they should go slow. It may be laid down as a principle that no crop will bring uniformly great rewards over a series of years. These results with sour cherries are obtained only when all the conditions are present, such as the proper soil, excellent care and fertilizing, ability to secure pickers, and access to good markets. One could probably not rely upon the open market for the disposal of a very large planting of sour cherries. He should have access to one or more canning factories. It is a fact that more than half of all the orchards, of whatever kind, which are conceived in expectation and planted with enthusiasm, turn out to be profitless. The fault lies somewhere under the owner's hat. Persons who fail to grow other fruits with profit, may also expect to fail with cherries. Yet I know of no fruit which, upon the testimony of both producers and consumers, offers a greater reward than sour cherries. The public seems to have acquired a taste for the canned product, and there is every indication that this demand will increase.

The labor of picking cherries, which is a bugbear to so many who would like to plant the fruit, is really no more onerous than the picking of raspberries or currants. If one lives where pickers cannot be had with certainty, and in sufficient numbers cherries should not be planted. Parties who hire pickers by the piece pay three-fourths of a cent or a cent a pound. The tree must be gone over twice, at intervals, and generally three times, and it is important that all those fruits which are ripe, and no others, should be secured at each gathering. It is more difficult to see that this is done on cherry trees than on berry bushes, and for this reason some growers prefer to hire pickers by the day. When picking for canners, the fruit may be allowed to become much riper than when it is to be sold in the open market, and it is not necessary to exercise so much care to preserve the stems upon the fruits. The English Morello drops easily when ripe, and growers sometimes shake off the cherries—if designed for canning—onto sheets or, if the trees are small, into a Johnson curculio catcher. If cherries are carefully hand-picked for the general market, the stems being left on, a pound of fruit measures about a quart and a quarter, but as the fruit is generally picked for canning, a pound is about a quart.

### Rotting of Cherries.

A number of inquiries were received lately by the division of zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, for a formula for a spraying mixture to be used on peach, plum and cherry trees, to keep the fruit from rotting. The answer of Prof. H. A. Surface, the state zoologist, is as follows:

"The ripe rot or brown rot is due to a fungous disease, which attacks the ripening fruit of peach, plum and cherry trees, and is to be prevented by spraying before or about the time the fruit is half grown, with the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. Into a barrel put eight pounds of fresh lime or quick lime and eight pounds of sulphur, and into this pour four or five gallons of hot water, and cover it with a cloth to keep in the heat. Stir occasionally with a hoe or something to keep it from burning to the bottom and to keep it from settling too much. Let it remain an hour. Then dilute it to fifty gallons, and spray it over the trees. Cold water should be used for diluting. Repeat this after a hard rain, or if it does not rain, repeat in a week or two, and continue until just before the fruit commences to ripen, when there is no need to continue the spraying, because to spray it on ripening fruit means to discolor the fruit and thus render it unmarketable, although it will not be poisonous, and will not be unfit for use, even though it should be stained by the spray liquid."

"This self-boiled lime-sulphur wash is not recommended for scale insects, and it is not to be replaced by the concentrated lime-sulphur solutions now on the market, nor by the home-boiled wash, which we recommend as the best and cheapest material for treating scale insects. It is a different preparation, made by a different formula and method, and these materials should not be confused."

Cherries Profitable.—Cherries are grown so extensively in Delta county, Colorado, that the growers compute their crops by the ton while the people down east are still dallying with gallons. Last year Edgar Wilkinson, liv-



Photograph sent by B. E. Wolfe, of Missouri, representing his daughter on horseback, a splendid form of exercise.

ing on Garnet mesa, took twelve tons from eighty-five trees occupying less than an acre of ground. These sour cherries netted him \$70 a ton, says Denver "Field and Farm." The culture of the cherry is bound to become an important factor in the horticultural operations of Colorado within the next few years as canning factories come in, which they are bound to do. Like the Ben Davis apple the pie cherry will always be in evidence and will make about as much money as the best of them. A new cherry of the Morello type is called the Baldwin. The fruit is large and dark red. While it is of sub-acid flavor it is the sweetest and richest member of the family. In some places however it does not bear heavily and we are recommending it only for trial.

### Art Notes.

Selected by Macbeth.

To the vulgar art is incomprehensible—hence the vulgar are commencing to take the incomprehensible for art.—W. S.

It may be doubted whether any painting of landscape possessing the unity, and the qualities of artistic conception and feeling, which are essential to a true picture, as distinguished from a study, has ever been brought directly from nature.

What we are that only can we see.—Emerson.

Industry in art is a necessity, not a virtue, and any evidence of the same in the production is a blemish, not a quality; a proof not of achievement, but of absolutely insufficient work, for work alone will efface the footsteps of work.—Whistler.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky, arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields, seems nowhere to alight. The winter air hides hills and brooks, the river, and the heaven, and veils the farm-house at the garden's end. The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit around the radiant fireplace, enclosed in a tumultuous privacy of storm.—Emerson.

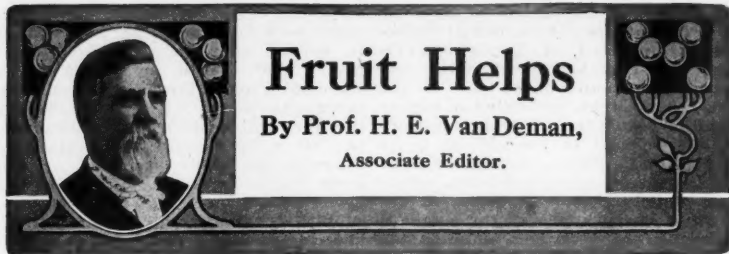
We shall have real art when people think and feel naturally and frankly, vigorously and proudly. We shall have it when men and women go into the woods and by the surging sea, and through fields and gardens, and into each other's hearts, and deep into each other's longings and capacities for joy, and in all these study nature absolutely and closely, in phenomena single or associated. Are there many, are there any, who do this thoroughly? The painter draws fifty times as much from his studio as from his studies, the poet sings after those who sung before; they are not inspired by long, patient, passionate, heart-yearning love of nature.—Leland.

### The Socialist Ideal.

Plainly, the socialist ideal is a social dead-level, an organization of society in which no man would have either the incentive or the law's permission to surpass his neighbor in effort or in the fruits thereof. That dream of a state of social perfection can be attained by an act of their congress. The bees appear to be socialists. They are industrious, they seem to be happy and contented. But they long ago enacted that the honey-cell should be constructed in a certain way, and that, it happens, is the perfect way in the mechanical as well as in the economic sense. Since then, very naturally and sensibly the bees have given up the idea of progress.—From Charles R. Miller's "Why Socialism is Impracticable" in the April "Century."

Did She Went?—An east Tennessee girl is credited with the following reply to a question as to whether she had been to the fair: "I didn't want, I didn't want to go, and if I had wanted to go, I couldn't have gotten to go."





## Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,  
Associate Editor.

### What is a Fruit Tree Worth?

It has been said that anything is worth what it will sell for. This is true in many cases but it is not true in others. Many things have fictitious valuations placed on them for various reasons. They may be prized by a limited few for some peculiarity, such as family relics. Such things might be of priceless value to the family and yet in the public market they would be considered worthless. Perhaps it might be said that the market where anything is offered is the guide to its value, and this is true so far as the general public is concerned. Real estate varies as much as anything else, ranging from nothing to fabulous prices, according to where it is and what it will produce. Land that is cultivated is generally valued largely for its natural adaptability for growing crops, although location with regard to transportation of the produce to market has much to do with its value. And the character of the crops is a leading factor. The net revenue is the final test of the worth of any piece of land for cropping and not its gross proceeds. Usually, the higher the type of crops grown the greater the net return.

### Fruit Pays Best.

It is rarely that any crop is produced that brings a larger income from land than fruit. Flowers and vegetables grown under glass may have brought greater returns for the space occupied but they are not fairly compared with crops in the open air. There are pear orchards near Medford in the Rogue River country of Oregon, that have yielded \$1000 and more per acre in pears, clear of expenses, and the same is true of apples in the Hood River valley of the same state, in the Wenatchee and Yakima valleys of Washington, and peach orchards in Colorado have paid equally well. In the central and eastern states profitable crops of these same fruits are grown, although I do not think any have reached the high records of those of the Pacific coast. The lemon orchards of California and the pomelo orchards of Florida have produced crops of astonishing value. So have the pecan orchards of the southern states, done, although they are not yet old enough to reach their full capacity, nor have the improved varieties of the pecan been produced in sufficient abundance to determine their normal market value. But all these may be considered as exceptional cases. They do not represent the average value of the fruit crops grown in this country or in any other country. The average net returns of the orchards of America that are cared for reasonably well do not greatly exceed \$50 per acre and it may not be that much. In this estimate I would not include those orchards that are neglected and yield little or nothing for this reason, because they are really not given a chance to produce returns.

There are questions often arising as to the value of fruit trees as a part of the real estate or as invested capital. It is very important to know this, for various reasons aside from their value in the sale or purchase of property. Fires are the cause of their injury or destruction. Animals browse them or otherwise molest them. Telephone linesmen cut them down or mutilate them. Railroad rights of way, new roads or streets may include them in their surveys. Sometimes the value of fruit trees must be decided in courts of justice. All these reasons, and more, leads up to consider what they are actually worth on a fair basis.

### Where is the Tree Located?

Where fruit trees are growing has much to do with the estimate of their value. Apple trees that stand in the Hood River valley are worth more than they would be in Missouri or New York. They bear earlier in life, more regularly, and the fruit brings a better price. In short, there is a greater net income from them within a given time. A peach tree at Palasade, Colorado, is worth far more than one in Kansas or New Hampshire, for the same reasons, although all of these states grow peaches successfully sometimes and in some places.

The kind of tree that is being consid-

ered has considerable to do with its valuation. An apple tree is worth more than a peach tree anywhere that both of them flourish; because the apple tree lives longer and attains much larger size. A pecan tree is worth more than a walnut tree, although they both grow to about equal size, live to very old age and bear edible nuts. The poorer grades of pecan nuts bring as much in market as the best grades of walnuts. A good and suitable variety is equally essential no matter what the species may be that is planted.

The condition of trees of the same variety and in the same locality varies so greatly that this must be taken into consideration in all estimates of their value. One orchard, or a part of it, may be well cared for and be productive and profitable while the one ad-



An orchard of Champion peach trees owned by W. M. Thompson of Pa. The peach trees were bought at Rochester, N. Y. They are true to name and are bearing abundantly.

acent that was not well attended would be in poor condition and unprofitable. It would be unreasonable to put the same valuation on both, although they might be of the same variety and age. In estimating the damages by railroads, fires or from any other causes the award should be according to the real loss sustained. This is often brought to test and requires full knowledge of the previous condition in addition to clear and unbiased judgment.

Age also is an important factor in estimating the real, present value of a tree. One that is but recently planted is not worth so much as another that is in full bearing; nor is one that is old and past its greatest usefulness of so much value. "Time is money" with the life of a tree as well as otherwise. One that has been occupying land for several years, cared for during that time by having been cultivated, pruned, sprayed and its period of usefulness already reached is a greater loss to the owner in case of injury or death than at any other period in its life. All the accumulated expenses from its first planting until then, the use of the land it occupies, the interest on the capital invested in its care from time to time and the revenue it is then yielding are considerable but not all that must be considered as entering into its valuation. The loss of the time that must elapse before another tree could be grown to the same state should be fairly considered; and still another most important point is the fact that with comparatively little additional expense there will be crops produced for years to come. Its period of usefulness is just begun. It is like a young man already entering upon his life work. If a railroad allows fire to escape and such a tree is burned the real damage would be greater than earlier or later, although those appraising the damage might not so consider it. When a man is killed in a railroad wreck the award is based on the prospective loss to his family even more than upon the present loss. His earning capacity is a prime factor. And so it should be with a tree in the prime of its usefulness. The benefit it will be in the future is as much a part of its value as what it is then yielding, if not more so. The future becomes a part of the present estimate of value.

### The Final Estimate.

To sum up the points worthy of consideration in judging the value of a fruit tree, it must have been planted in suitable soil and climate, the species and variety must be a good one, its condition must be good and its age that of the prime of fruit bearing, to reach the highest estimate.

Another point that has been raised by those who have suffered from loss by railroad fires is the comparative damage sustained by trees burned in various degrees. In my opinion an apple or other fruit tree scorched all around at any time of year would be the same as dead. One that was scorched half way around its trunk would be so damaged that it would be of as little value as if the burn was complete. One scorched one fourth around the body might recover but it would be always damaged and of little value.

To return to the cash valuation of fruit trees, we may properly consider that their net yield is the true basis. The annual cost of production should always be figured into the account, such as the land rent, cost of cultivation, spraying, thinning, gathering the crop, all packing expenses and whatever else may have been incurred. All previous expenses constitute the capital invested, excluding the value of the land itself, for that would be left in case the trees

and substantial pieces of property that is known.

### Answers to Inquiries.

D. I. R., of Pa., asks about an insect that has bored holes in the apple trees near the ground.

Reply: This is done by one of the very dangerous orchard insects, known as the Round Headed Apple Borer. It always works near the ground, boring holes and eating its way there for two years from the time the eggs are laid in the bark by the mature beetle. This is done during spring and summer and the little worms should be caught while they are very young. A trowel to dig away the earth at the base of the tree and a sharp pointed knife to cut them out are the tools to use in hunting them. No time should be lost in doing it. The holes seen from the outside are where the beetles have come out when mature and ready for laying eggs.

He also tells about having planted peach trees in an old apple orchard and also separately. Some of them are pale and sickly and bear poor fruit. It is probable that yellows, a very fatal disease, may be in the orchard. If so all affected trees should be dug out and carefully burned as soon as noticed. The plan of planting apple and peach trees together is a bad one. They need different culture and spraying and one is often injured by what is good for the other.

Green's Fruit Grower: About what value would you place on an apple orchard of 1500 trees (750 Baldwins, 750 Greenings), are five years old, have been well taken care of and cultivated and are in a very thrifty and first class condition? The orchard is located near Chatham, in Columbia county, and is two miles from three railroads. When could I expect a paying crop from this orchard and the possible yield?—E. E. Lambert, N. Y.

Reply: Such an apple orchard as this, if the trees are set the proper distance apart, which should be not closer than twenty-five feet for temporary trees or forty feet if the filler system is not used, ought to be worth, five years after setting, not less than \$300 per acre and it might be worth \$500 per acre. In the far west it would be worth more than \$1000 per acre, because it would be at bearing age at five years from planting there. In New York it will probably begin to bear profitable crops at ten to twelve years from planting, provided the good care it has had so far is continued. As to the amount it will yield per tree at that age it would be impossible to say with much certainty but not over one bushel, perhaps. Sometimes Baldwin and R. I. Greening trees do not bear much until after they are fifteen years old. But this orchard, situated as it is and having had good care ought to be a fine piece of property and yield a good income from the time it is ten years old for a long time to come.

T. McG., of Wichita Falls, Texas, asks "the best way to kill alkali spots in land."

Reply: What are commonly called "alkali spots" are found in many of the central and western states and often consist of the toughest kind of clay, of a grayish color, and often impregnated with alkaline salts. These patches are really places where the subsoil comes to the surface, there being no covering of soil and the character is such that almost nothing will grow on them except a little stunted grass and wild cactus. I had some of them on my farm in Kansas. The best way that I know to bring these barren places into a fertile condition is to spread on stable manure and any coarse vegetable matter, such as old hay, and plow it under. By repeating these applications and plowings for several years a great change will be seen. I have known the spots to become so improved as to become unnoticeable.

Mr. C. A. Green: I have a plum tree in my garden that is full of blossoms every season but it never bears any fruit. Can you tell me how to make it bear fruit?—L. H. Fassett, Pa.

Reply: It is probable that the plum tree in question is of a variety that is so imperfect in its flowers that the fruit will not set or if it does set it falls off almost immediately. This is far more common with the Wild Goose and some other American varieties than with any of the Japanese kinds, and it is exceedingly rare that there is such a sterile variety belonging to the European species, *Prunus domestica*. The *Satsuma*, which is a red fleshed Japanese variety, is almost entirely self-sterile but bears well when pollinated by Chabot and some other varieties of the



same species, *Prunus triflora*. I would suggest that the owner of this tree send specimens of the leaves attached to a small branch to the state experiment station or to the pomologist at Washington, D. C., and have the variety identified. It is possible that some other variety may be planted near by this tree or grafts set in it that will pollinate its flowers. The officials suggested may be able to advise this after seeing the specimens.

Dear Sir: I would like your opinion as to western Michigan as a fruit country for a man with \$2000 or \$3000 and a good sized family compared with the west. How is Oceana county? I would like to raise all kinds. What variety of apple would you recommend?—E. A. Steen, Ohio.

Reply: Western Michigan is one of the famous fruit growing sections of the country and there are abundant openings for anyone with ambition, energy, good judgment and some capital. But the same can be said of the west, if by that is meant the Pacific coast or the regions beyond the Mississippi valley. It is a matter of choice between two good places to live and engage in fruit growing. And it might be just as good in Ohio, where the inquirer lives now. If there are good reasons for leaving there may be wisdom in moving to either of the places suggested, otherwise my advice is to make the best of the present situation, instead of breaking up old ties of friendship and other associations. But there is nothing to be fearful of in going west and often much to gain.

J. L. K., of Ohio, wants "to grow cow-peas in his orchard to cut for hay" and he expects to spray with arsenate of lead, bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur wash and fears the pea hay may be too poisonous to feed safely.

Reply: The growing of cow peas in an orchard is all right, especially if they are planted in rows about thirty inches apart and cultivated two or three times, when they will cover the entire ground if the conditions are favorable. But the better way to do the orchard good and get the value of the crop is not to make hay of it but pasture it down with hogs. They will get an abundance of good food about the time the peas are half ripe and leave a lot of rich manure on the ground. This refuse should be allowed to remain on top of the soil until the next spring and then plowed under very early. To mow and take the crop of hay off the ground will be robbing the orchard soil to some extent.

Another good plan is to sow twenty pounds of crimson clover seed just before the last cultivation of the peas, perhaps about August 1st, and allow the clover to be unmolested all winter after the hogs have eaten the most of the pea crop. In the early springtime this can be plowed under or first pastured down by pigs to some extent.

As to danger from stock eating hay that has been poisoned by arsenical spray mixtures I do not think there is any real danger from it. I once heard a good entomologist say that he had repeatedly fed his horse as much clover hay as he would eat, as an experiment, after gradually trying it, and without any noticeable injury.

Green's Fruit Grower: There have been parties in this neighborhood selling trees called Black Locust to plant for fence posts, making great claims for them as quick growers. Will you answer the following questions: First, are they hardy in east Wisconsin? Second, are they very quick growers? Third, what kind of land is best for them? Fourth, will they grow in land that is overflowed to the depth of twelve inches for three months each year and sometimes in the winter there is ice on the land? Fifth, are they durable for fence posts, telephone poles and etc.? Sixth, about what height will they grow in one year?—Geo. B. Williams, Wis.

Reply: The tree which is often called Black Locust is a splendid one for posts and any other use that requires a hard and durable wood. I could never see why the name "black" should be applied to it, for the wood is of a yellowish color. It is a native of the eastern part of our country and I have been familiar with it since childhood in Ohio and to the eastward. It is very abundant over the hills and mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and some other eastern states. There is no kind of wood in America that will last longer unless it be the bois d'arc (bodark) of Texas and that vicinity, which was a common hedge plant over the whole country until barbed wire came into use, which is far cheaper and more convenient.

How far north or what is the coldest temperature this locust tree will en-

dure I do not know, but I think it has been tried in Wisconsin and found hardy there. Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, grew it in his time. It has been planted all over the country, from ocean to ocean, and found to be a very adaptable as well as a most useful tree. It grows very rapidly in good soil but does not flourish in low land nor in that which is poor in fertility. In rough, rocky or steep land it does well and many such places should be planted to it. Once well started in a favorable place a locust grove or forest will last forever without any replanting. The trees can be cut and sprouts will come abundantly to replace them. The closer they stand the taller and less branched the trees will be.

In the overflowed land mentioned the northern white cedar would be the tree to grow I would think. It is a native of Wisconsin and well suited to grow on such land, for it naturally covers the swampy regions of a large part of the northern states. The U. S. Forest Service should be consulted about this matter and there are publications that will give much information on the very points raised by the inquirer.

H. E. Sandeman.



A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower gathering peaches. I regret that his name has been lost.

Miami, Fla., May 11, 1910.

Dear friend Green:

I am here at our fruit farm in Florida, but will soon start home. It has been very dry here and all over the south, but is raining some now. Our pineapples will be smaller than usual this year because of the drouth. We had our first pomeloes this winter and now there is a lot of young fruit set on the trees.—H. E. Van Deman.

#### President Taft on Apples.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: "Until I went to Spokane to-day I did not realize that apples might become a national issue."

President Taft said this in the course of a brief speech from the rear platform of a special train at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, the afternoon of September 28, following his address upon "The Conservation of Our National Resources," in Spokane. I have always loved apples and always eaten them," he added. "Indeed, my father used to tell of his uncle who said he disliked apples so much that he wouldn't put his mouth out to pucker for less than a peck. I have inherited that taste myself. And I have very decided opinions about apples."

"Apples are a good deal like persons. You take the Ben Davis and the King apples, as I know them. They are fine when you see them on the stand for sale and they are beautiful when you see them on the table, but if you are a real lover of apples and put your teeth into them you know that they are just as much frauds as some people that you know; that they are mealy and they haven't that sort of juice that means character and they haven't that sort of flavor that means character in an individual."

"Now I don't know whether you have out here any apples that are not as large and fine as those I have seen. For what you do with apples that don't look well I would like to know. I can't find out except by spending some time here, for you are so combined in featuring the best in your communities that you hide those apples where no man can find them."

"My grandfather lived in Massachusetts and he was in favor of apples, but he didn't grow."

At this point the signal was given to start, and as the train pulled out President Taft said:

"Good bye. I will tell you that story when I come back."

Shortly after his arrival in Spokane the President was entertained at breakfast in the Hall of Doges by officers of the chamber of commerce, and following an automobile tour of the residential district, reviewing a parade of military and fraternal organizations and the delivery of his address to an audience of 40,000 he occupied the chair of honor at an apple luncheon, where he was feted by official Spokane. Twenty-five thousand apples of the standard commercial varieties were used in the decorations.

When President Taft mounted the steps leading to the banquet room he found himself, in effect, in a fragrant apple orchard, and this simple, homely but eloquent exclamation fell from his lips: "My, it's beautiful." The green branches of prolific trees, heavy with russet and crimson fruit, almost met above the horseshoe of the presidential table, and at his right, golden and red and purple grapes hung from vines twined about the pillars and drooping from the arches.

There was a great cluster of grapes, apples and pears resting on long runners of scarlet gladiolus and the feathery gipsy vine banked at the president's plate. Similar decoration was employed

farm twelve miles distant, but I welcome these birds and I am poet enough to believe that they appreciate the favors shown them by giving me a serenade each morning between four seven o'clock, and at intervals through the day. Birds eat more cherries than any other fruit unless it is mulberries. Cherries are easily produced. If the birds were eating many of my cherries I would plant more trees to increase the supply. If I did not eat or sell my cherries I would grow them for the satisfaction I have in feeding the birds with them. I have grown the mulberry for bird food. It costs but a trifle to furnish mulberries or cherries for the birds.

But there are methods of frightening the birds. I have known bells to be placed in the trees and arranged so as to ring mechanically. There may be other ways of frightening the birds. The firing of a gun without shooting the birds might frighten them away for a time. While visiting a fruit farm on the Hudson river I found a vineyard located near timber land which was being injured by robins and other birds. Instead of killing the birds the owner employed an old man whose services were not expensive to walk about the vineyard and drive the birds away. At Green's fruit farm the birds have never injured the grapes or any other fruit, except to take a few strawberries or other fruit now and then, and there are many birds there as we are surrounded with woodland.

Co-operation in Fruit Sales.—The orange growers of California are well organized. All or nearly all of the California oranges are sold through the orange growers' organization through a systematic method. For instance this part of western New York is supplied entirely through the California market by shipments to Buffalo. That is Buffalo is the distributing point for California oranges for western New York. A Rochester commission house orders from Buffalo one or two or more cars of oranges daily and these carloads of oranges are dropped off from the train here. We cannot buy California oranges at any other place than at Buffalo. This California orange growers' association ships train loads of oranges to the large cities. It has a man in each city to attend to the distribution. By this method there is no competition, no glut in the market and the oranges are graded and packed as though all came from one orchard. Why should not apple growers, grape growers and producers of strawberries, blackberries and other fruits be organized as thoroughly as the orange growers of California? See how nature distributes showers. They fall almost everywhere. Distribution is the main thing with fruit growers. If distribution was well managed there would be no glut and low prices. California oranges, as managed by the organization, are scattered over the earth more evenly and completely than nature scatters her showers of rain.—C. A. Green.

Since writing the above I am told how many hundred car loads of oranges this one association ships daily—240 cars if I remember correctly, and that there are ten other shipping associations, each of which does not ship so many oranges. See what a fruit eating people we have become.

#### Cultivate Immediately After Planting.

At Green's fruit farm, after transplanting the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, the currant or in fact after transplanting almost anything, we immediately start the cultivator running once between every row. This stirring of the soil furnishes a soil mulch which holds the moisture which is needed by the newly transplanted trees or plants. We find that in tramping over the newly planted field, the soil is apt to be packed quite hard, therefore it needs stirring up without delay with the cultivator. But do not when cultivating attempt to run very close to the spot where the plants lie. It would be a misfortune to loosen the soil near the roots of the plants or trees. It is desirable and necessary that the soil should remain firm over and around the roots of every plant or tree recently transplanted. At the end of a week, whether there are weeds growing or not, draw a little fresh soil toward each plant, which will have the tendency to hold the moisture where needed.

"They're a God-fearing set o' folks here, sir, 'deed they are, and I'll give ye an instance of it. Last Sabbath, just as the kirk was skallin', there was a drover chap frae Dumfries along the road, whistlin' and lookin' as happy as if it was a middle o' ta week. Weel, sir, our laads is a God-fearing set o' laads, and they just set upon him and almost killed him."—"Tit-Bits."

with excellent effect at the other tables. The only flowers used were purple asters. These were arranged in broad, low bowls, two or three to each of the tables and alternated with the presidential flag in furnishing the necessary color.

There was fruit everywhere, and such fruit! It was the choicest of the inland Empire's orchards. Every apple that hung from the boughs was luscious, big and polished; every bunch of grapes was so solid and heavy that it seemed to tax the strength of the vine from which it was suspended. And the final note—the garlands of leaves, russet, red and golden, twined about the chandeliers—made a picture of the real outdoors, fragrant with fruit and grasses and nature's choicest tributes to autumn.—August Wolf.

#### Shooting Birds That Eat Fruit.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Has a farmer or fruit grower a legal right to shoot robins or other birds when destroying his fruit? We have lost a great deal the last few years by reason of the destructiveness of birds on the ripe fruits, berries, cherries, etc.

I am a great admirer of birds of all kinds and also a believer in their protection, but it seems that sometimes they are of such serious damage to small fruits that one might be justified in shooting a few and thus frightening away others. Can you or any of your readers protect small fruits from birds? Your subscriber—Geo. S. Fay, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: The laws relating to the shooting of song and game birds differ in the various states. I know of no law in New York state permitting the shooting of birds that are eating fruit. I am a bird lover and a bird protector. I am a fruit grower, growing cherries, pears, grapes and all the other fruits that birds like, but I have never been much disturbed by the birds and have not allowed anyone to destroy the birds that might happen to be found in my cherry trees or my strawberry plantation. I have said that I consider birds as well as bees helpful to fruit growers. Where a bird may destroy one cherry it will kill a thousand injurious insects. Were it not for the birds who fight our battles for us in the insect world we might not be able to grow fruit at all, as we might be completely over-run with insects. At my city home the birds feed upon my cherry trees more than at the fruit





If I knew I were to die to-morrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree to-day.—Stephen Gerard.

#### A Plea for the Apple.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by N. A. Cowdery, of Ohio.

How grand is the apple that grows by the gate,  
We welcome the apple, be it early or late,  
Yes, welcome the apples, its sweetness or tart  
Outrivals all efforts of labor or art.  
We may tire of oranges, bananas and grape  
But never of apples, be they early or late.

Later come robbers, intent on a living,  
Shorn of her beauty, and noble free giving,  
Her fruit now unsightly, her home by the gate  
No longer attractive where visitors wait.  
To banish her foes she is unable alone.  
Inability to fight in her meekness is shown.

"Help! Help us," she cries. "Large bounties I'll give  
To you who sustain me—as long as you live—  
Bordeaux you are free to splash on my face,  
Sulphur lime, arsenic—borne with good grace.  
I want the perfection and beauty of yore  
For culture and standing as never before."

The apple is queen of the fruit of our land.  
Protection it deserves from every hand.  
We will fight for her beauty, her perfection unfold.  
Old Gale Tree is worthy her fruit to uphold.  
How grand is the apple that grows by the gate,  
I welcome the apple be it early or late.

#### Mulching the Orchard.

The subject of mulching fruit trees has been a matter of discussion among fruit growers for many years. The feeding of the soil in order to get crop returns is now a conceded principle among farmers and gardeners. It has not, however, occurred to many orchard owners that the same principle of soil feeding will apply with equal force on the land that is growing fruit trees, says the "20th Century Farmer."

Things may be different now than when the country was new and first settled. In those days wild fruits grew in thickets and clusters and produced bountifully. The wild plum especially was regarded at its best under such crowded conditions. The same wild plum planted in orchards, given good cultivation and care, trimmed and grown in the open ground, has improved in quality and production until it has become a profitable tree.

An illustration of the decline in this fruit when allowed to go back to the thicket and old-fashioned copse recently came to notice. The closely planted plum orchard was neglected, practically from its birth, and grew sprangling and untrimmed into a veritable thicket, so shaded and dark that even weeds made no claim on the ground. The plum trees grew into a matted, dense, spreading shade, the ground moldy, sad and sour. These trees ceased to yield their usual crop.

The owner deserted the little plum farm, and a new man came onto it and with hatchet and saw commenced to cut and slash on the dead and dying limbs and brush and even cutting out many of the trees. Sunlight got in, could circulate under the trees and over the ground, and the next season of 1907, found this plum orchard with an abundant crop, notwithstanding but few orchards in the neighborhood produced any fruit.

The mulching process is planned and arranged for in this orchard but not in the usual form. Half a wagonload of manure will be spread under each of the trees, which are now fifteen years old. This, it is believed, will restore the soil to its native fertility, so that there will be a period of successful crop years follow this soil-feeding process.

The owner of fruit trees will find that the tree is even more of a soil robber than the ordinary grain crop, and that the immense root system which it maintains must be fed. The mulching of the tree with coarse manure or straw, applied after the ground is frozen late in the fall, will prove of great value. Let this mulch remain and rot on the ground; it will supply humus to the exhausted soil.

#### How to Save Fruit Trees.

The cold wave that has just swept over the middle west, according to newspaper and weather reports, destroyed much fruit, says the Chicago "Tribune." This is a calamity which might have been wholly prevented by a timely effort on the part of orchardists. It is too late to "lock the barn door after the horse has been stolen." However, this experience should arouse the fruit growers to action in order to prevent its recurrence. There is a way that can readily be followed by every man who owns an orchard, or even a single fruit tree, to make that tree or those trees produce a crop every year. It is simple and easy of application.

Early in December, when the first cold weather comes, go into the orchard with pick and spade and dig around each tree to a depth of ten inches, forming a circle ten feet from the center. If you have a ditch you can run water to each tree, as they do in the irrigation countries. If not, haul four to eight barrels of water and pour over this loosened earth, allowing it to soak in and wetting it to a depth below even where it has been loosened. This will freeze and you will have a solid frozen body all around the roots of the tree. After it has been thoroughly frozen, haul straw and spread over the top to a depth, say of twelve inches. Cover this with dirt sufficient to hold the straw in place, providing against winds. Do not remove the top dressing until after the period of late spring frosts. As long as the ground about the roots of the tree remains frozen the sap will not move and there can be no buds or bloom to be killed until after the season of safety has arrived. This will retard the starting of buds two to four weeks, but in all the middle west and the east, in fact, all over the United States where danger of frosts exists, the seasons are sufficiently long to mature fruit after this cutting off of four weeks in the spring. The cost of this to the ordinary farmer or orchardist should not exceed 25 cents per tree. There you have an outlay of 25 cents against a \$5 to \$10 yield of fruit. Will it pay? The writer of this knows from actual experience that the results will be as indicated above. It is no theory, but a demonstrated fact.—A. S. Mercer.

#### Thinning Fruit.

July is the month in which all work in the line of thinning out fruit should be over, says Jos. Meehan, in "Practical Farmer." There is always the "June fall of peaches," as it is called, as well as the apple, plum and other fruit fallings, caused by injurious insects, and these fallings may better be waited for before doing any thinning by hand. But when all trees have parted with such as are defective, it is then the farmer's turn to go through his orchard and determine whether or not there is more fruit on the trees than seems well the trees should carry. There may still be counted a few more to fall before ripe, for curculio stung fruit will sometimes hang on until nearly ripe before falling. There is no gain whatever in having too great number of fruit on a tree, for if a branch bearing a number of fruits clustered together is cleared of half of them, the weight of those left will equal what the whole number would have made had all been left to ripen, supposing, of course, the branch was evidently overloaded. The Kieffer pear is a sure one to overbear, and it is rare that it does not call for a good thinning. When first introduced it was common to see branches of this pear loaded with fruit exhibited at state fairs and like places, but intelligent committees rebuked rather than praised such exhibits, as showing lack of judgment on the part of those bringing them, as they should have thinned them out, producing fewer in number but better fruit. In spite of all that is said, it is difficult to get anyone to thin out fruit. One would think they sold them by the number not by measure, and sometimes they do, but even then size counts all the time.

#### New Jersey Will Again Try Peach Growing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

For several years past indications have pointed to the passing of the destructiveness of the San Jose scale, and farmers and fruit growers have familiarized themselves with methods of spraying which eradicates the pest. Owing to the passing of this, what was once believed to be an unconquerable pest and the high prices of this luscious fruit for a number of years, many farmers in the northern portion of New Jersey, in Sussex, Warren, Morris, Hunterdon, and Somerset, which in former years produced many thousands of baskets of peaches annually, trees are being replaced in large quantities by farmers and orchardists.

Less than two decades ago the peach crops of northern Jersey were very large, and the quality of the fruit was the equal of any produced. The peach industry at that time was one of the principal sources of income for many of New Jersey's farmers, and many of them to-day living on unencumbered farms owe the success of raising the mortgage to the peach business. The fruit being of prime quality, it was always marketable at good prices in the large commercial centers.

As it is believed the disease has practically run its course, many thousands of trees of the luscious fruit are being reset, and we hope in a few years New Jersey will again hold its former prestige in this important industry.

Peaches.—In part Professor Parrott said: "In the peach in New York we find that it is the second most important fruit in the second greatest horticultural state in the Union. This state has many advantages to recommend it to peach growers. Its assets for this industry are: First, a soil richer than the peach soils of Michigan, the middle Atlantic peninsula or Connecticut, so that we do not need the fertilizers of the regions named and yet a soil not so rich that the fruit it sacrificed to tree growth; second, a climate which has during the past fifty years permitted us more crops than the regions named or in Georgia, Texas, Colorado as well; third, seemingly we have in this state, at least for the past decade, less loss from the brown rot than either of the northern or southern regions; and fourth, the markets of the country are at the very doors of our growers. These conditions have developed peach lands the most valuable fruit lands of the state, the value of such lands for other purposes in some cases being almost nil.

"A far more important factor than food for the peach or for any other food in this state is drink. The peach grower must use all possible means to provide water for his trees in the dry summer months. After having selected lands naturally retentive of moisture or having a supply of sub-soil, making sure that the drainage is good, all that can be done is, first, supply organic matter to make the soil more capable of holding water; second, by continuous cultivation conserve as far as possible the rainfall.

"However men may differ regarding the cultivation for the apple, but few will deny the absolute necessity of it for the peach. Uncultivated apples in western New York are bad enough, but an untitled peach orchard is the desolation of desolations. Show me a man who says peaches don't pay and nine times out of ten I can show you a sod-brown orchard, the trees sick with sod-yellow, curved with borers and other insects and thirsting for the water which goes to the grass. Never put the peach out to grass. Never! Never! Never! Nor sow the orchard to grass; nor intercrop after the trees come in bearing. Plow in the spring, cultivate the surface soil until the middle of August and follow with a covered crop to be plowed under next spring."

#### An Apple Orchard Experiment.

The Ohio Agricultural College has scored at least one practical hit which bears directly upon the current problem of high prices, says the New York "Evening Post." A discouraged farmer was on the point of allowing an unprofitable apple orchard to be cut down for firewood. Officers of the college secured from him the privilege of taking an acre of this orchard for a year and giving it scientific treatment, which meant little more than careful pruning and spraying. The result was a net return, over all expenses, of \$475. What a little applied intelligence did for this orchard might readily be done for thousands of others now given over to the ravages of insect pests and diseases. Of course, no orchard will produce such results every year, but a full crop every

second year, with prices at even half the level of recent years, would be highly profitable to the grower, to say nothing of the boom to countless families of consumers. The farmer himself is apt to conclude hastily that any movement against high prices for food products is a movement against his own profits, but dilapidated orchards are not the only fields in which a common-sense application of scientific principles, already wrought out in theory, would increase profits and decrease prices at the same time.

#### Prospects for Fruit.

Mr. C. A. Green: Will you please give me your opinion on the prospect for an apple crop around Rochester and advise me whether or not there are many apples raised in Canada?—H. E. Kerr, Nicholson, Pa.

C. A. Green's reply: The prospects for an apple crop in western New York are fairly good at the present time, but at this writing it is a little too early to state definitely. Yes, there are many apples grown in Canada. The prospects for fruit generally in western New York are fairly good although it was thought at one time that considerable damage had been done by late spring frosts, but such damages are nearly always overestimated.

Remedy for Wire-Worm (Cut Worm. Various species).—Slim and brown larvae, feeding upon the roots of various plants. They are the larvae of the click-beetle or snapping-beetle, says Dr. L. H. Bailey.

Remedy.—Arsenites sprinkled upon baits of fresh clover or other material which is placed about the field under blocks or boards. Sweetened cornmeal dough also makes a good bait. The best treatment is to plough infested land in the fall. A system of short rotation of crops will lessen injury from wire-worms. (Arsenites refers to paris green, or arsenate of lead.)

Who has a better remedy? Write us for publication.

#### Fisher Formula Fertilizer.

A. F. L., Seneca county, N. Y., asks for the Fisher formula and its uses. This formula is as follows:

Nitrate of soda, 700 pounds; sulphate potash, 400 pounds; sulphate ammonia, 300 pounds; acid phosphate, 440 pounds; kainit, 100 pounds.

This formula is strong in nitrogen. It is recommended for fertilizing old, impoverished fruit trees, at the rate of ten pounds around a mature tree.

"If I knew you and you knew me, If both of us could plainly see, And, with an inner sight, divine The meaning of your heart and mine, I'm sure that we would differ less And clasp our hands in friendliness; Our thoughts would pleasantly agree, If I knew you and you knew me." —Waterman.

#### GROWING CHILDREN

The Period when the Nervous Activity is at Its Greatest.

"Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children, we cannot speak too strongly. Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training.

"The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee. Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be aggressive in its prohibition.

"Do not be satisfied by answering 'No' when asked as to its use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent."—The Home Doctor.

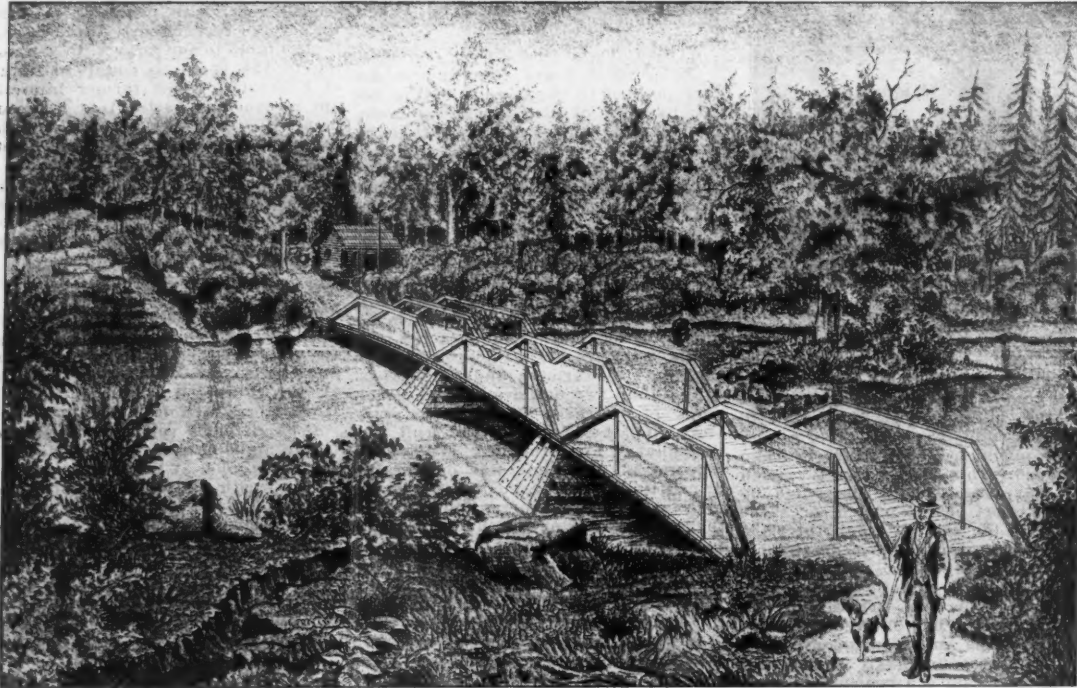
Children like a warm beverage for breakfast and it is well for them to have it if the drink is a food and not a drug.

Postum is made to supply a rich nourishing liquid food with a crisp coffee taste for those who cannot and should not use coffee. Analysis shows it to contain about fourteen per cent. of muscle-forming elements and 66.11 per cent. of energy and fat-producing elements, which go to nourish and sustain the delicate nerve centres throughout the body and from which the vital energy proceeds.

The success of child or adult depends largely upon proper sustenance for the body. Children who depend upon the intelligence of their elders to furnish them with good food deserve our most careful attention and thought.

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."





**Rochester's 100th Anniversary.**—The above illustration made many years ago by Mr. Geo. D. Ramsdell, of Rochester, N.Y., will give the readers of Green's Fruit Grower a good idea of the first log cabin built on the site of the present city having more than 200,000 population. History says: "Permanent settlement of what is now known as Rochester was made on the west side of the river in 1810 by Enos Stone, Jr., who came here from Lenox, Mass. Mr. Stone later on built the first frame house in this vicinity, locating it on what is now South avenue near Court street."

## Destroy the Weeds by Spraying.

### Killing the Kinghead.

Prof. H. L. Bolley, Botanist N. D. Exp. Sta.

Wheat containing kinghead seed is cut in price, because it is almost impossible to remove them, and if they are ground with the wheat the flour is discolored and lowered in grade.

The scientific name of the weed is *Ambrosia trifida*. It is an annual, living only one year from the seed. It infests the border of streams in any region where rains cause surface flooding. This is because the seeds have air chambers, formed by the surrounding seed coat and the king points or crown.

These seeds, when buried deeply in wet land, finally decay, but under reasonable soil conditions they maintain vitality for a full season or more. The weeds sprout from the seed at depths of four to six inches. The sturdy stems, when immature, send out shoots from the joints, giving it a more tenacious hold on the land than most annuals. Cut parts often take root and form new plants.

It is important that surface flooding should be prevented. Cultivation, to cause seed germination, should be conducted with a disk or spring-tooth harrow, or other tool which will give the required depth of stirring.

The cultivation to be effective, as in the case of mustard, should precede cropping sufficiently to allow the seeds to germinate and be killed by a subsequent cultivation. If the weeds are large upon summer fallow, it will be necessary either to plow them completely under, or to pull them and collect them by hand or some sort of tool, so that they may be thrown together and destroyed. Otherwise they will re-root in a wet time.

### Spraying Kills Kinghead.

The stalk of these weeds soon becomes very sturdy, especially if the atmosphere is dry and affords a slow growing period. Under this condition spraying will only kill the tops and destroy the leaves. It is, therefore, best to spray at a time when the weeds are growing rapidly, and are quite soft in all their parts. The grain will usually be about eight to ten inches high, and the weeds just nicely reaching the top of the grain.

Spraying, however, any time previous to the heading of the grain will destroy the portion of these plants that is getting ready to produce seed. With this weed this is of practical importance, and spraying is a success, even if done at that late period. It is then too late in the season for the kinghead to recover sufficiently to produce seed. The most satisfactory grains in which to spray for the eradication of kinghead are wheat or oats, preferably wheat.

I have found that kinghead is destroyed by a number of chemicals. Common salt used at the rate of one-third barrel to each fifty-two gallons water, or copper sulphate, used at the rate of fourteen pounds to fifty-two gallons water, or sodium arsenite used

at the rate of one and one-half to two pounds for each fifty-two gallons water, one hundred pounds granulated iron sulphate to fifty-two gallons water, will all prove satisfactory sprays.

Spray in the early morning on a day when the sun shines brightly and there is a slight amount of wind.

It is useless to undertake the work on a field plan unless the pump power of the traction machine is good. It should throw at least one hundred pounds pressure upon the spray nozzles.

Because of the enormous leaf surface furnished by kinghead it is important that the spray should be so forcibly thrown and directed as to hit the necks of the stems. For this reason windy days should especially be avoided.

### Destroying Weeds in Oat Fields.

By reason of its position in the rotation, after all the other crops, and its slow germination, the oat suffers severely from weeds; oftentimes the weeds are so many that there is nothing to do but mow the crop and make it into hay. By spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron weeds can be eradicated in oat fields, and at the same time the oat plants (aside from being freed from weeds) are benefited by the chemical.

### Weeds in Barley Fields.

After five years' practical field experiments we can recommend that barley be freed from wild mustard by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron. If sprayed anytime before plants are eight inches high, the barley will not be injured.

We can give no better information regarding the results of this treatment than the picture on this page, which shows just how a spraying affects a field. Results have been surprising where parts of a field have been contrasted.

### Killing Dandelions by Spraying.

As the result of three years' successful work, the following facts will prove of great interest to every owner of a lawn:

Young dandelion plants are killed by spraying with a 20 per cent. solution of sulphate of iron. Old plants are badly injured, the foliage being wholly destroyed, but the growing bud is not killed and the old root sends up new foliage. Applying dry sulphate of iron to the "heart" (growing bud) of the old plant produces death. Repeated spraying of middle-aged and old plants results in their death.

To destroy young dandelion plants by spraying, dissolve two pounds of sulphate of iron in a gallon of water, stirring with a stick to hasten solution, and apply with a hand sprayer. Use one gallon solution to one square rod grass plot. If the first application is not completely successful, spray a second time. Repeated spraying will be rewarded by the eradication of the plant.

The grass and clover will be blackened and appear killed, but this need cause no alarm; they are not mortally

injured and in a few days recover and grow with increased vigor.

The solution can be made and sprayed over a square rod plot of grass in less than a half hour. Freshly cut lawn grass leaves are very susceptible to injury by spraying with sulphate of iron solutions; therefore, do not spray a lawn to kill dandelions for several days before or after cutting.

Sulphate of iron may be applied in large quantities (fifty pounds to a square rod) to a lawn without permanent injury to the blue grass.

Remember that sulphate of iron discolors cement walks and linen.

Weeds are costing the farmers more money than taxes.

### Pruning Apples Trees When in Leaf.

Dear Sir: I would like to ask you if I could prune apple trees any time of the year? My orchard has been very much neglected in the way of pruning. The land is very rich and the trees have made such wood growth and the way I had some trimmed it looked as though I was cutting them all away. I didn't have time this spring to prune them all. Can I prune at odd times this summer and not injure the trees? We like your paper very much and think it the best paper on fruit culture that is published.—S. T. Hawes, Ky.

C. A. Green's reply: Apple trees and other fruit trees will endure a moderate amount of pruning when in leaf without serious injury, but as a rule we do not advise the pruning of orchards at any other time except before the leaves appear. The shoots (sap shoots) starting out from the buds of fruit trees when growing rapidly may be cut off or pulled off at any time, or two or three good sized branches may be cut off without injury, but I would not advise more pruning than this when the trees are in leaf.

**Protecting Fruit Trees.**—In experiments at the Kansas experiment station in protecting peach trees from frost during and immediately after the blooming period, it was found that when the wind velocity is below seven or eight miles an hour, pots of crude oil placed at the rate of one hundred per acre, and the oil burned, will afford protection down to 22 degrees F. One gallon of crude oil burned in an open pot lasted nearly four hours. In the general observations relative to frost injury, the value of good air drainage was apparent, poorly drained sections both in the vineyard and in the apple orchard having suffered quite seriously.

**Warming Orchards.**—I learn that in the vicinity of Grand Junction, 150,000 oil and coal heater pots were used three cold nights, in the effort to guard orchards against cold waves. During the danger period, practically the whole country turns out to help save the fruit crop. Automobiles and wagons carry relays of men, women and children from the near by towns to assist in keeping the fire pots alight, during the long cold nights.

Six locomotives using lignite for fuel have been placed in service in the Philippines.

### Invitation to Plant Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by W. H. L.

Come plant as I plant mine,  
A tree of fruit divine,  
And we will bide the harvest time together.

In sweet companionship,  
While fades youth's cheek and lip;  
Fear not the frosts or cloudy weather.

Come, with young hearts we'll view  
All changes strange and new,  
Thank time and fortune we were born so late;

Yet somehow wish to see  
What age doth hold in fee,  
And catch a glimpse so near life's sunset gate.

Our days flee to the past,  
Our years are garnered fast,  
And cross'd off by the great recording few.

Each evening by His plan,  
Shortens our borrowed span;  
One day, till grace has flown and talents due.

### Will Orcharding Pay?

C. A. Green: I wish to ask through the columns of the Fruit Grower if in your opinion it would be a good business proposition to form a company—possibly incorporated—for raising of apples, small fruit, etc.? A company large enough to have a noticeable quantity of say, rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries, dewberries, raspberries of the different colors, blackberries and grapes. To this might be added onions and celery or some other vegetable that would not interfere with the marketing of the fruit. I think there are some companies doing this and can you tell me anything about their organization, government, etc.? Also would it be practical for a company of this kind to have facilities for canning, making wine, cider, etc.—C. S. Mass, Mass.

C. A. Green's reply: Almost any honest business proposition is a good one if it is properly managed. I mean by this that almost any enterprise undertaken by a capable and able man who has good judgment, good common sense and good health, can be made a success providing, of course, a suitable locality is selected for the enterprise wherever it may be. One reason why there are so many failures in business whether incorporated or not is that they are poorly managed. Many men come to me with glowing accounts of money to be made in manufacturing, in planting orchards or in other enterprises. "Yes," I reply, "the chances are probably good providing the affair is well managed. There are few men who are well balanced mentally. Some are too hopeful, others too despondent. Some lack enterprise, others have too much enterprise. One man may be too fearful of losing money while another is reckless."

There is no way of occupying the soil which seems to me so profitable as growing both small and large fruits if the location is desirable and favorable for fruit growing. But if the fruit farm is not well managed it may not be profitable.

### The Russets in the Attic.

Mrs. Rogers had the barrel of russet apples placed in the attic because they were not quite ripe enough to eat and she warned her three boys, whose ages range from 5 to 11 years, not to touch them, says the "Fruit Grower." Then, one rainy day, when she sought the attic to get something from a trunk, she came full upon her sons, surrounded by apple cores. At her approach two of the boys drew closer together, but the third, a little distance off, who lay on his stomach contentedly, munching an apple, apparently paid no attention to his mother's entrance.

"Jack! Henry! Willie!" she exclaimed reproachfully. "Whatever are you doing? And those apples! Didn't I tell you not to touch them?"

"Yes, mamma," replied Jack, the eldest, "but we're not really eating them; we're acting the garden of Eden. Willie and I are Adam and Eve; Henry, over there, is the serpent trying to lead us to our downfall by showing us how good the apples are."

"But," began the mother, as sternly as she was able, "you two must have been eating apples; Henry hasn't done it all. I see as many as ten cores around you."

"Oh, yes," returned Willie, the youngest, "we've all been taking turns being the serpent."

**Apple Scab and Pink Rot.**—From observations at the experiment station, Geneva, N. Y., Prof. John Craig finds that pink rot of apples is found together with apple scab, and measures which prevent scab prevent the pink rot. Both these diseases give most trouble in rainy seasons. When scab is prevalent a late spraying will pay. Cold storage checks both pink rot and scab on the fruit, but they will develop under common storage. The main point is to spray thoroughly for apple scab, especially if the season is a moist one.



## Spring.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Miss A. N.  
Spring in all its glory,  
Is but an awakened dream  
Of autumn's winter slumber  
In valley, mountain and stream.

'Tis but a radiant sunbeam  
Peeping through every room  
In the home of "Mother Nature,"  
Darkened by "Winter's gloom."

'Tis only the song of a bluebird,  
Flitting from tree to tree,  
Joining the "Angel chorus,"  
In a springtime melody.

'Tis the voice of the "Great Jehovah,"  
Calling the "children of men"  
To make ready, with joy and gladness,  
To gather and store the summer grain.

'Tis but the cry of the mother,  
Who nestles her babe to her breast,  
In the springtime of its first communion  
With life, and its sacredness.

## How I Lost My Farm.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I owned a good farm of 115 acres in western New York. I owned fifteen cows. This farm, with the stock and tools on it, were not encumbered. There was no debt but I lost the farm.

There are many people in every part of the country who are losing their farms through bad management, through debt or misfortune. It is a sad thing to have your farm sold by the sheriff on the foreclosure of a mortgage. Those who have farms should consider how great such a calamity will be.

This is the manner in which I lost my farm. Others may have a different experience. There are two houses upon the farm. My mother and father occupied one of the houses and my wife and myself the other. We were happy and contented as situated, but my father and mother thought that as they were no longer needed on the farm they might as well move to a thrifty village near by, where they could have more social advantages and perhaps enjoy life better. It was therefore decided that we mortgage the farm for a few thousand dollars with which to buy a house and lot in the village and leave a surplus for the expense of my father and mother. This was our first mistake.

Our second mistake was in accepting the advice of the man who loaned us the money and took a mortgage on our farm. He advised us to build new barns and other buildings on the farm. By so doing we were increasing the value of the farm, and the value of the mortgage which this man owned. This man loaned us more money on the mortgage for the purpose of putting up new buildings, thus our farm became heavily mortgaged and yet the revenues of the farm were not increased a dollar.

My father found it more expensive living in the village than he had supposed. Then came the great misfortune. Gradually I lost my eyesight. Then came the difficulty of getting competent help to run the farm. I was incapable of managing as I had previously managed, thus our business affairs went from bad to worse. Finally the man who owned the mortgage on the farm foreclosed it, and not only the farm but the cows and other personal property were sold at a sacrifice, and I was thrust out into the cold world, blind and penniless.

Here is my advice to you who read my experience. Hesitate long before mortgaging your farm. Hesitate about increasing your family expenses. Remember that you do not know what may happen to you in the next year or years. Do not assume that you are always to have good health. If I had known that I was to lose my eyesight I would not have mortgaged the farm. Do not become fascinated with town or city life. For the man, woman or child who has been brought up upon the farm there is no happier home than the farm home.—J. B. Brookwalter.

## Mushroom Culture.

In reply to C. W. Lowell, of Massachusetts, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, I will say that I would not look upon mushroom culture as so likely to lead to success as the growing of small fruits. Any intelligent person favorably located, near villages or a rich farm country, can make money growing such small fruits as the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and a few grape vines, but it might require exceptional skill to succeed in growing mushrooms. Mushrooms are most commonly grown in caves or in dark buildings. I have known them to be grown in greenhouses under the stands where flowers are propagated.

Near my house had long been located a horse barn with stable in cellar beneath. I decided to move the barn further from the house in order to make my lawn more attractive. The cellar and the hollow in which the old stable had stood was low and the land

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## Genuine Carborundum (Diamond) Grinder

### —NOT an Emery Wheel—

Carborundum is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Carborundum wheels which we furnish with this superb machine. Carborundum is an absolutely new substance. It is not merely a substance which is dug up out of the earth, in fact, it does not occur in nature at all. Carborundum is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gun powder. And in this incomprehensible heat is produced Carborundum. It is the heat in which the worlds were formed. Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these inconceivably hard and sharp crystals which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

### Saves Time—Effort—Money

You can do the same work in two minutes on a Carborundum wheel that would take you at least a half an hour to do on a grindstone, and do it better. And you can operate The Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes. Carborundum will grind 25 times faster than the grindstone and 8 times faster than the emery wheel.

### Lasting—Binding—Guarantee

Carborundum wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Carborundum will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with ever tool grinder.

## SEND THIS FREE Coupon



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Send Coupon Today and Get our Grinding Tool Catalog FREE. Also our free booklet explaining all about Carborundum, newest and most wonderful substance known. Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself on this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Carborundum Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense. But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our FREE trial request blank. There is no obligation. SEND THE FREE COUPON NOW.

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### Carborundum WILL NOT draw the temper from steel

Carborundum wheels will positively not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Carborundum does not heat the article which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Carborundum cuts and cuts quickly—it cuts so quickly that the steel does not have time to heat.

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Without any obligations on me please send me FREE your catalog explaining your Carborundum Farm Tool Grinder, also all particulars of your ten days' FREE trial offer, also the interesting story of Carborundum.

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ADDRESS.....

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on which the horse manure had been piled for forty years was filled with earth so as to grade nicely with the rest of my lawn. The soil on which horse manure had been thrown for so many years was covered with from two to four feet of earth. The second year after this filling in with earth mushrooms sprang up thickly from the space where the horse manure had been piled for so many years. Every year now these mushrooms spring up through the grass. Hundreds of mushrooms can be gathered there almost any morning in June. The spores (that is seeds) of the mushrooms were in the refuse of the manure yard alongside of this barn. It looks as though these spores had forced themselves through one to three feet of soil. But I do know whether this would be possible. In any event it is my opinion that the present growth of mushrooms is owing to the manure bed which lies under the grading which I have made.—Chas. A. Green.

## Where Are the Abandoned Farms?

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have had my attention called to a letter of inquiry to you concerning abandoned farms of New York state and your reply thereto. This was published in your February number, page 45. Perhaps you would be interested to know that five years ago this winter there was an amendment to the agricultural

law providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Information and Statistics in the Department of Agriculture, State of New York, whose work was chiefly to secure the fullest information concerning farms and farm conditions throughout the state, give this information to the public and thus direct attention of those who might be interested in the opportunities and advantages for securing cheap farm lands in this state and also to secure farm labor. During the four years that have passed since the establishment of this bureau the department of agriculture, through the bureau, has published and distributed to inquirers only, four editions of a bulletin containing large lists and full descriptions of occupied and unoccupied farms, farms owned by old men, farms partly tilled and untilled with the result that more than four million of dollars have been expended by people coming from our cities, other states and from Canada and abroad in purchasing these farms. This information concerning farms was obtained from the supervisors of the state. We have constantly had to combat the idea of abandoned farms. Unauthorized and unofficial statements have been made from time to time in the newspapers that the state was full of exhausted soil, worn out land and abandoned farms, all of which are untrue and damaging to the agricultural interests of the state. Careful soil surveys have

been made and these surveys disclose the fact that our soils are not exhausted and reports of the supervisors of the state, numbering over 900, declare that there are about 150 farms that can be termed abandoned and that most of these are practically unfit for agricultural purposes.

We are sending you, under separate cover, a copy of our Farm Bulletin No. 4 that you may see what it is. Kindly note that about one million dollars' worth of the farms listed in this bulletin have been sold and a new bulletin is now in press, copy of which we will send you, when completed.—R. R. Riddell, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Albany, N. Y.

## Telling the Age of Eggs.

In the Paris markets they have a certain way of deciding the age of eggs which seems practical.

About six ounces of common cooking salt is put in a large glass, which is filled with water. When the salt is in solution the egg is dropped in the glass.

If the egg is only one day old it immediately sinks to the bottom of the glass.

If three days old it sinks only just below the surface.

From five days upward it floats. The older it is the more it protrudes out of water.—Nashville "Banner."



## You Can't Cut Out

A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at d'iers or d'ell's. Book 4 d'froo. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocels, Hydrocels, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 11 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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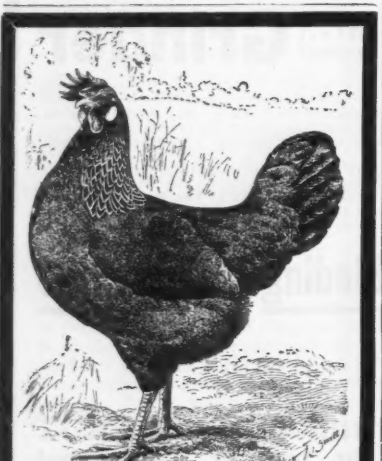
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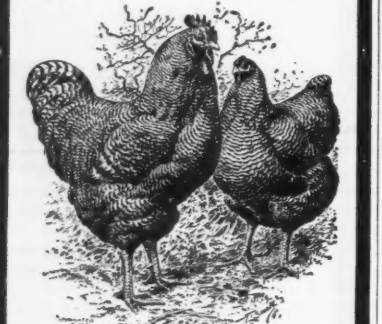
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Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.



## SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg-laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of S C. Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, all one price.



## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All 'Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

### PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS:

Cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

### PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS:

From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 12; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 12. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

**GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.**

## "CHICK CULTURE"



### Poultry Pointers.

Fight lice.

Raise chickens.

Give fowls and chicks plenty of fresh water.

Have regular hours to feed the fowls. Poor hatches are caused outside the eggs as many times as in them.

Roasters are shipped from four to six months of age.

Meat producing fowls: Asiatics—the Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans.

Charcoal and grit should have a place in every poultry house.

General purpose fowls: American—English and French varieties.

Trap nest your breeders; it is the only way to find out results.

Wheat is cheap at twice the price of corn for a laying feed.

Oats, wheat, bran, and middlings make eggs.

Use commercial creosote for all purposes around the poultry houses.

Damp quarters will cause the fowls to mope and is a good lice-breeding place.

Dryness and sunshine and a dust bath for biddy helps out in the yield of eggs.

Are the fowls getting plenty of grit now? You should see that they are supplied now as much as in the winter.

To purchase eggs is the least expensive way to get a start in good poultry, but it will take much longer.

Give the growing chicks all the green feed you can, in one form or another.

A single mating of the turkey hen with the tom will fertilize the entire clutch.

Egg producing fowls: Mediterranean—Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, and Anconas.

The brooding hen should be respected, and harsh or cruel methods should never be used to break her up.

Green bone is good to promote eggs, but should not be fed too freely, as it is apt to cause more trouble than it would do good.

You should have a workroom, where tools, buckets, baskets, feed, and grit may be kept. Have a place for them and keep them in their place.

Chickens hatched and grown to a weight of two pounds are in good demand throughout the spring and summer season at good prices.

There is more chance to make money for the man who aims at utility with fancy than the man who raises "fancy" only.

It is one thing to produce good poultry and eggs, but it is quite another to dispose of same at a financial profit.

Good pure water, in clean dishes and fresh added, is necessary for growing chicks, and in fact all poultry should be well supplied.

Feed only what the hens will eat clean; scatter the grain in litter or spade it in the ground and make them scratch for it.

There is no "best breed," the one you prefer, the one that suits your ideal fancy will better suit your purpose and you will get better results.

Learn how to feed, what to feed, and get acquainted with the needs of the hen, fortify against diseases and make every hen do her best.

Air-slaked lime scattered about the houses and yards is a splendid disinfectant, and will help to keep it sweet and clean and the flock healthy.

One of the most important points in chicken growing is to keep them growing. Every condition must be at its best and you must keep them so.

Put plenty of nests in the laying house and in a semi-dark place. The hens prefer this kind of a nest and will leave others to use the darker nest.

For the average person to make a success one breed of fowls is enough. There are many points in favor of one breed.

It is an easy matter to overfeed fowls, and poultrymen should bear this in mind. They often have the appearance of starving when they do not need it at all.

The male bird is half the flock, then how foolish to use one that is not up to the standard or idea you are aiming for. This means much to you and it

is possible to improve faster in this way than any other.

Poultry and dairy farming go well together. In fact milk fed to poultry in all forms produces good results.

Milk fed poultry in the fattening pens demand a fancy price over other fed poultry.

There is a difference in the hatching of different color shell eggs and from different breeds. If possible, to secure the best results, use eggs of one color and from one breed for each incubator or hen set.

Plan to raise more and better poultry this season. No breed will pay better than the one you have if it is suited to your purpose. It's the man behind the breed that makes them pay, as much or more so than the breed.

It is a very bad policy to feed the hens nothing but corn; but it is being done by many. Feed a variety, feed grain in litter, making them work for all they get, and do not forget green food. It may be a little extra work, but it is cheaper and more profitable.

Fresh turned earth has great powers of absorption of filth and the cultivating of the poultry runs is advisable. Even if your space is small for runs, by frequent turning of the soil you are assured of sanitary conditions if you do it.

Gather the eggs often, this assures fresh eggs, has a tendency to keep hens from broodiness. If they are allowed to remain in the nests until six to ten have accumulated the hens soil them more. It is better to gather eggs two or three times a day the year around.

Cleanliness should now, in particular, at this season of the year, be the paramount issue or duty with every poultryman. Do not let filth and droppings remain in the poultry house, dirty scratching litter and nesting material. A little neglect now, will give you poorer results later on and a big crop of lice.

You can spade or plow in oats in the poultry runs with a profit. Considerable grain will be scratched out, some will be eaten just as it sprouts and other grains will shoot forth a stalk and it will all be devoured by the hens with a fancy profit. The stirring of the ground will keep the place more healthful, the hens busy.

Do not neglect to clean the poultry house often. Filth is a breeder of disease. Filth is the profit-eating germ of the poultry business. If you want to make money from your poultry attend to this little duty of keeping everything clean and in a sanitary condition around the poultry houses and yards.

It does not matter what your aim is in the poultry business, even if it is only a few for the house, you can not afford to raise mongrels. Get some eggs from a reliable breeder, start right, and raise good poultry, even if it is only a few. It looks better, sells better, tastes better, and will cost you no more to raise them.

The raising of capons is not as general as it should be. There should be more raised. They demand a better price, fatter more readily, and the work of caponizing is not so difficult to do. A set of tools can be purchased for \$2.50 and you should now think of getting the tools if you want to do the work. You should caponize the birds as soon as the male may be distinguished, then you can more safely do the work and there is less loss.

The Indian Runner duck is claimed to be the most prolific egg producer of the duck family and some have gone so far as to say they will outlay most of our breeds of poultry. Their small size adapts them to laying and makes them good rangers. History does not authentically establish the origin of this variety, but it is supposed they originally came from India. They dress about four pounds and the meat is excellent.

Close confinement of poultry tends to either uneasiness or moping, both of which conditions are unfavorable to successful poultry raising. Over-crowding the yard tends to conditions of unhealthiness. The size of yards can not be given for the different numbers, however; where space is limited the Asiatic breeds will submit to smallness of space

more readily than the American varieties, while the Mediterraneans require larger yards if kept from becoming discontented.—"Poultry Pointers."

### Good Traits of Barred Rocks.

Given intelligent and humane care, these traits are manifestly evident in the Barred Plymouth Rocks:

They are hardy youngsters, mature strong and robust, feather neither early enough to lose their strength in their feathers, nor too late for sufficient protection. Their meat is sweet and even young birds can be fattened readily. The pullets of an ordinarily good strain commence to lay almost as early as the Leghorns; and it is not an uncommon experience to have a seven months old mother rearing, with remarkable care and intelligence, a large family of chicks.

If there is much truth in the supposition that a hen's best laying days are over at two years of age, it does not hold with the Barred Plymouth Rocks. In the experience of the writer, best layers—two hundred egg birds—have been four and five years of age and even of the astonishing age of seven years.

Hens that are given proper rations do not ten to overfat.—Mary Jimpierieff, in "Rural Life."

### Cure for Gapes.

One poultry raiser says in "The Farmers' Guide" that he shuts his chicks affected with gapes in a box and sifts lime and sulphur on them. This will cure them.

Another poultryman gives this method: Take four or five chicks and place in large candy pail or a common nail keg and place over top a piece of cheese cloth. Then sift a tablespoonful of lime in on them. They will do a good deal of fluttering but you need not doctor them again. Do not leave them in keg more than two or three minutes. I have used this cure for fifteen years and have never lost any chickens from gapes. I also use lime in the drinking water.

The cackles of the American hen are swelling into a mighty chorus. Sixteen billion times a year these small citizens announce the arrival of a "fresh laid," and the sound of their bragging is waxing loud in the land. According to the last census there are 233,598,005 chickens of laying age in the United States. These are valued at \$70,000,000, and the eggs they lay would, if divided, allow two hundred and three eggs annually to every person, man, woman, and child, in the United States. The value of all the fowls, \$85,800,000, would entitle every person in the country to \$1.12 if they were sold and the proceeds divided. All the weight of the animal products exported, the pork, beef, tallow, ham, bacon, and sausage, weigh 846,860 tons, while the weight of eggs laid annually tips the scale at 970,363 tons.—"Technical World."

### FRESH AT NIGHT If One Uses the Right Kind of Food.

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of a day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher out in Kans. says in this connection:

"I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts food five months ago. At that time my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing in weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion."

"I tried various remedies without good results; then I determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding the brain and nerves."

"I commenced using Grape-Nuts and have since made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in the most strenuous and exacting work."

"I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning."

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger."

"I never heard of food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.





Planting flower beds at Rochester, N. Y.

### Forcing vs. Retarding Pullets.

The Cornell university poultry station reports some instructive results from the treatment of early-hatched pullets to secure the best results from them as winter layers.

Four methods of feeding were followed in the year's work with eighty White Leghorn pullets hatched February 27th, feeding to force and to retard early laying, feeding by hand and in hoppers. As to the first two methods, bulletin 249 of the Cornell station says:

It has been thought that these earliest pullets should receive special treatment designed to check the laying tendency during late summer, with the hope of getting larger egg yield in early winter. This treatment is called retarding. The pullets, just approaching maturity, have a grass run and a satisfying ration of whole grain with a limited proportion of beef-scrap, but no ground grain.

It is thought by many that if these pullets should be forced—that is, fed on a rich, stimulating mash to induce egg production and premature molting—thus greatly reducing their vitality, that, in this case, it would be a long time before they would resume egg production, their bodies would be permanently stunted, and their eggs would continue smaller than is natural to their variety. The results are as summarized below:

1. Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets.
2. Forced pullets ate less food per hen at less cost per hen than retarded pullets.
3. Forced pullets produced more eggs of a larger size at less cost per dozen than retarded pullets.
4. Forced pullets produced more eggs during early winter than retarded pullets.
5. Forced pullets gave better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets.
6. Forced pullets made a greater percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets.
7. Forced pullets showed less broodiness than retarded pullets.
8. Forced pullets had less mortality than retarded pullets.
9. Forced pullets showed better vigor than retarded pullets.
10. Forced pullets showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.
11. Retarded pullets gave better fertility of eggs than forced pullets.
12. Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain in weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in molting, mortality, health and profit per hen than wet mash.
13. Wet-mash and grain-fed pullets consumed slightly less food at less cost, and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets.
14. Wet-mash and grain-fed pullets produced slightly larger eggs of slightly better fertility, and showed less broodiness than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets.
15. Dry-mash and grain-fed pullets laid eggs of good size at an earlier period than wet-mash and grain-fed pullets.
16. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets.
17. Pullets having whole grain ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain.

The duck that lays ten dozen eggs in a year is a good one for laying. Indian Runners are claimed to lay 200 eggs in that time. We have them and shall see.

You cannot find any better feed, no matter where you go, than oats.

### The Poultry Business.

There are in all businesses some failures among those who go into them with little experience and no knowledge of what it takes to make the successful stand, says the "American Poultry Journal." This is just as true of poultry growing as it is of anything. Those who make the most out of the business generally start in with small beginnings and expand as they learn to use what they find to be the essentials. A few hundred dollars invested in suitable buildings and breeding fowls should be enough to start anyone who thinks the qualities of a poultryman are fused within him.

Capital is, of course, required, but how to expend that capital is what the knowledge is needed for. In the laying out of large poultry farms it is possible to get the advice and experience of others and thus go ahead in faster manner than were one to depend on himself and grow with the business. The failures in the poultry business are generally due to a lack of attention to the little things. It is a business made up of details and one that will fail if they are overlooked. There is no heavy manual labor about the poultry farm after the buildings are up and the fence-

ing made, but nevertheless what details that must be attended at the right time all take energy and make one feel the sweet rest at the end of the day's work. Returns are quick and if the brains have been abundantly mixed with the capital the profits will be forthcoming in splendid manner.

### Egg Laying Contest.

The Danish Co-Operative Egg Exporting Association awards annual premiums for the best managed and most profitable poultry flock kept by those who supply eggs to the association. The winning flock in the last year consisted of 63 Brown Italians, these giving an average yield of 158 eggs per hen. The total revenue for the flock was \$267.89, which included \$88.94 for settings of eggs and \$37.53 for breeding stock sold. From the sales of commercial eggs alone \$118.72 was realized. The feed bill amounted to \$114.98, other items bringing the total outlay, including reduction in value of stock, up to \$136.69. This left the net profit \$2.08 1/4 per hen.

In Tasmania an egg-laying contest has been going on for seven months, and the leading pen consists of six White Leghorns. These laid 826 eggs in the six months, or 137 2-3 per hen.

A Missouri poultry enthusiast is preparing for a national egg-laying contest in the United States on the lines followed in Australia.

### Rhode Island Red.

This popular variety is purely American, for the Rhode Island Red was bred first in New England, purely as a commercial fowl, especially for egg production. To be a source of profit to her owner she had to lay in the cold, wet, stormy season of an Atlantic seaboard winter on the lowlands of Rhode Island and adjoining parts of Massachusetts, says A. Y. Goodacre, in California "Cultivator." She made good as an egg machine. When the lighter varieties are molting and resting when prices of eggs are high, the Red hen is rustling around, perhaps digging up the moist earth in the garden or burrowing down in the hen yard finding something or other to contribute towards her next day's lay, and if used as a setter, she proves a good mother.

In pigeon breeding guard against overcrowding the loft, against feeding new grain, against feeding rye, against damp houses, against vermin, etc.

### Dr. Wiley Says Farmers Sell Bad Eggs.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, lays upon the farmer the chief blame for the lack of fresh eggs in the market.

According to Dr. Wiley, farmers' eggs are permitted to begin the process of growing stale before they leave the farm.

The farmer should be taught to put his eggs on ice. He said that almost every farmer could have an ice box in which eggs could be placed as soon as laid, so that they could be reduced to a temperature which would retard the process of decay. With good eggs to begin with, said the doctor, it is possible to keep them from six to nine months in cold storage and have them come out good to eat. "And yet," he added, "nine out of ten that come out of cold storage to-day, to my taste, are unfit to eat."

Corn for Poultry.—The finest eggs we handled years ago were purchased from small farmers that fed corn principally to their laying hens. It was a pleasure to buy and sell such hen fruit. The whole corn was fed at night in the winter time, and in some cases warmed on the stove in the afternoon before being fed to the hens. Give a biddy a crop full of corn to carry her over to the morning, when a warm mash of bran, middlings, and ground oats was served for breakfast, little trouble is experienced in getting eggs of quality and in quantity, if houses and runs are built right for cold climates.

Hatching Old Eggs.—One day the "hatchability" of storage eggs was discussed, and to settle the matter fifteen eggs were taken from storage, where they had been kept at 32 degrees for more than a month and placed under a hen. At the end of three weeks twelve lively R. I. Red chicks were hatched and eleven lived to grow up. No one knew how long they had lain in the store, or how long they were en route but the rest is a matter of record and can be proven at any time.

We're strong for the American youth, but we must confess that the little Chicago boy who took the money his mother had given him to buy three dozen eggs and bought an automobile and eloped instead shook our faith woefully.—Buffalo "News."

## Electric Railroads Big Money-Makers

I Am Building the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and Offer You This Opportunity to Make Money With Me in This Enterprise



Cars and rails are ordered; to be put in operation July 4th

### Dan Patch Electric Railroad

Yes, the Dan Patch Electric Railroad, running from Minneapolis to Rochester, and back from Lakeville to St. Paul. I am not merely "thinking" of building this Railroad, I am really building it now—grading on the first section is about completed and we have started grading on the last division from Owatonna to Rochester.

I am working to make this the best constructed and biggest dividend-paying Electric Railroad in the country. High-class Electric Roads from New York to Spokane are great money-makers. I tell you all about it in my Big Book. This is the second time I have given the people a chance to share with me—my other enterprise paid 8 per cent in less than one year—the dividend checks were mailed out on June 1st.

Now is your chance to share with me in this enterprise—the greatest of them all. I will give you \$1,000 in voting stock in addition to a small investment. I want to send you the estimated net-profit statement, showing how a \$5,000 investment

I WILL GIVE YOU \$1000 IN VOTING STOCK, FREE, IN ADDITION TO YOUR SMALL INVESTMENT.

I BELIEVE I can show you the best electric investment opportunity that ever came to your notice—I firmly believe it and I have backed up my belief by a \$100,000 investment myself. I don't want you to say "yes" or "no" until you give me a chance to talk with you a little while.

If you've got some money that you want to place where it will bring you big returns, or if you want to invest a little each month out of your income, just pin your faith to me for a little while until I can lay before you an investment proposition that strikes me as a great big money maker for the people, and the indisputable facts bear me out in my judgment—I want you to have all the facts and then I believe you will want to put your money where it will work for you and you only.

Now, the first thing to do is to send for my big 40-page "Book of Electric Railroad Facts," which I'll mail you free and at the same time I also send you my other book called "Why Wall Street Rules With the People's Money." When you get these two books which contain all the facts about the Dan Patch Electric Railroad and about me, personally, then I'm willing for you to sit in the quiet of your home and pass judgment on the whole proposition.

Just want you to have these two free books that will open your eyes about banks and Wall Street and investments in general; and when you get these two books I'll take my chances on whether you'll say "Savage is wrong" or "Savage is right," and it won't interfere with our feelings or friendship if you never invest a dollar or never write me again. I offer you these two books free—I want to show you how you can make your money work and earn for you.

Now just a minute, while I give you a few facts. Perhaps nine out of ten readers of this paper know me already, but to those who do not, I want to say that my business is now the largest of its kind in the world—made so by the continued patronage of nearly three million thinking, progressive, hard

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M. W. Savage, President Dan Patch Electric Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.

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 Rochester, New York.

## Fruit Farm Stories.



FISHING TIME IS HERE. GETTING READY TO START.—Boston "Herald."

Republished by permission from "How to Make Money," New York City.

### A Romance of the Soil.

By Charles A. Green, of Rochester, N. Y.

My early recollections as a boy upon the farm are among the brightest of my life. As I look back upon those early scenes and influences I feel that I am looking back upon wonderland, upon a season of romance, with the early morning sunshine spreading over broad fields, forests and orchards, and upon the continual marvelous unfoldings of nature as it appeared to a child.

When I was twenty years old my father, who was indulgent to his children, leased to me the homestead farm. This was during the time of the War of the Rebellion when prices of farm products were high, and thus in a few years I laid by several thousand dollars in profits. At this time my brother was engaged in banking and I was invited to serve an apprenticeship in his bank.

After a time I became teller, handling large sums of money daily, which position I filled for five years. At this time I fell in love with a beautiful young woman who returned my affections. My whole life was wrapped up in this attachment. But the lady was ambitious and finally, with a sad heart and with an icy cold hand which she placed affectionately in mine she notified me that she was about to marry another—a millionaire. This was the saddest blow that had ever fallen upon me.

I was well launched in my financial bark and had the bank's money well invested as I supposed, when the financial storm and panic of 1873 suddenly broke over the country. This panic came like a thunderbolt from an unclouded sky. Thus many prosperous bankers, merchants and others were overwhelmed in a few weeks or months. I did not have a large capital and our bank, while having no poor investments, could not realize upon those it had made. Property which was of great value a few weeks previous was utterly unsalable so that my financial bark was early tossed upon a tempestuous sea.

A few weeks before the panic, I had married a beautiful young woman with whom I had fallen deeply in love, supposing my financial condition would warrant me in taking a wife. I had built for her an elegant home and looked forward to years of quietness and happiness. It was during our bridal trip that the financial panic struck the country and spread over every part of this broad land. In my anxiety for my

business the wedding-trip was shortened and I hastened homeward with fear as to what might be the result of my financial ventures.

Behold me now, left with a young wife and child, and with my aged father and mother, without any capital. My father had invested all of his savings in the bank, therefore his condition was as bad as my own, and it was my duty to care for my parents as well as for my own family. What enterprise should I take up? My brain was actively employed in solving this problem. After fifteen years of life as a banker and as a resident of the city, I naturally looked back to the old farm life with longing. Indeed, the outlook for farming seemed brighter to me than ever before.

Thus I was led to make what I must ever consider to have been a wise choice, in going back to the farm in order to win bread for my family and for my aged father and mother.

My mother had inherited a wild tract of timberland in Pennsylvania. This land I succeeded in exchanging for a naturally fertile, but sadly run-down farm twelve miles from the city where I had formerly been a banker. This farm was encumbered by a mortgage of \$8500 bearing 7 per cent. interest, but I did not know at the time that this mortgage amounted to more than the actual value of the land itself. The farm, with its dilapidated buildings, its undrained lowlands, its wrecked fences, its impoverishment in fertility could not have been worth over \$6500 and yet I paid for it \$8500, (that is, the amount of the mortgage upon it) and in addition gave the wild land that had been owned by my mother. It was a bleak March afternoon when I arrived at the abandoned farm to spend my first night there alone. A few supplies had been sent in advance, and my plan was to repair the house and repaint and paper it before my wife and other members of my family arrived. I found several fireplaces in the house and in one of these I started a cheerful fire. As night came on I prepared a rude meal and a cot upon which I slept that night. It was a lonesome experience in a strange part of the country of which I knew nothing. I knew none of the people surrounding me. The location was secluded on a side highway. And I was naturally depressed over my financial ruin. As the winds without increased and howled through the chimney tops and shook the rickety blinds and rattling window-frames, my spirits sank deeper and deeper.

Then I drew my chair before the fireplace and thought over and over again my plans for the future. Something

had to be done and that quickly and with energy. There are times in our lives when every particle of force existing within us is brought forth for battle. Such a time had come in my life. "Now," I said to myself, "is the time to prove what manner of man you are and of what mettle you are composed." None of my former friends had any hopes of my recovering my fortune on the run-down farm.

My wife's relatives expected that the young wife would remain a farmer's spouse, cut off, forever, from the pleasures of society and the refining influences of city life. But I was determined to do something. I could not at the moment decide exactly what I might do, but there was not a moment after my financial failure that I was not full of hope for the future. Thus on this bleak night as I looked into the glowing fireplace I saw plan after plan rise and fall as the embers glowed, crumbled and fell into ashes at my feet. My first thought had been to manage a farm as others manage their land, but later came the thought that it might be devoted to fruit growing.

From childhood I had been an enthusiast over fruit culture. When a boy I had made plans for devoting the old homestead to fruit growing. Now an opportunity was open to me to follow my natural inclinations which were all toward horticulture. I believed just as I believe now, that I was a born horticulturist and that no other field of work could have given me so much pleasure or so many opportunities for advancement.

Thus ere the last brand in the fireplace had turned dim, and by the time the wary rats that inhabited the old farm house had begun to venture out of their holes and scamper around the darker corners of the room, in imagination I had covered the fields of this large farm with orchards of apple, peach, pear, plum and quince, and the hillside with vineyards and here and there plantations of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and other small fruits. With these enthusiastic thoughts, I turned into my cot—not knowing but that I might be murdered before morning by some of the inhabitants of whom I knew so little!

My beginning in fruit culture was not as I had dreamed before the fireplace. Through lack of capital I was compelled to start in the most modest manner. It was fortunate for me that I was compelled so to start, since to my mind this is the way enterprises should begin. If I had started the nursery business and the fruit growing with a large capital it is possible that I should have lost all my money since my mistakes would have been large. But as it was, my mistakes were small and not serious.

I did wisely in leasing the larger portion of the farm to an English family, who worked it on shares the first two years. During these years I continued to increase my planting of orchard trees and small fruits, starting at the same time a small nursery if such it might be called. I did most of the work with my own hands. My brave young wife assisted me, not only by doing the housework, but often by assisting in the actual planting and harvesting. I want to speak a good word here for this wife who was so helpful during these years of seeming misfortune. If my wife had been an extravagant woman, or unreasonable, how could I have recovered my fortunes? It would have been impossible. Therefore I give her much credit for the success which followed. (I am sorry Mrs. Green's modesty forbade the publication of her photograph here—Editor.)

I did not expect much revenue from this fruit-farm the first year. My first revenue came from my share of the farm crops, and in clearing a cedar swamp and selling the fence-posts, as well as the rails and stakes that were cut from this timberland. But the second year my small fruits bore abundantly and sold at profitable prices. I had a double income from my plantation of small fruits since I sold the plants that I propagated as well as the fruits from the same plantations.

A surprising feature of my experience in fruit growing was that I sold none of the products of my farm at the near-by city. I found that the towns and villages and the surrounding farmers would pay much better prices for my strawberries, raspberries and other fruits than would the people of the city where there was greater competition.

I wish I could express to the reader the pleasure that can be derived by an enthusiast like myself over a favorite pursuit such as fruit growing. The moment I was out of bed every morning I would rush to the window to get a fresh view of the orchards, the vine-





The upper photograph is that of the baby boy who has found a good christian home in the country through a little free advertisement inserted in Green's Fruit Grower. The benevolent institution appealed to Green's Fruit Grower to help find a home for this beautiful and interesting child. It is hoped that the child will never know that it is not the child of those who have adopted it. The middle photograph represents three boys gathering fruit. Photograph kindly sent by Mrs. A. A. Brackford, of Spokane. The lower photograph represents pet calf of R. A. Moore, of R. 1., a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

yard and the small fruit plantations to see how they had grown over night!

It was a pleasure to find the song birds nesting in the growing fruit trees, and to hear the song of the hermit-thrush as I wandered over the plantation with note-book in hand to mark down needed work in various parts of the farm. How patiently we waited each season for the unfolding of blossoms to tell us whether our hopes for the bountiful crops were to be realized!

How pleasant too at morning or evening to wander among the strawberry rows to see the well-rounded fruit blushing plentifully amid its green. When the raspberries were ripening, there were long stretches of bright red fruit to bewitch our eyes. We gloried in the ripening clusters of grapes in autumn, and in those beautiful fruits the cherries and peaches as they colored under the summer sun. If you do not feel enthusiasm over the attractions of fruit culture I advise you not to undertake that kind of work. There are hardships connected with the work, and if you cannot appreciate the charm of it you will not have patience with the details.

After I had made a little money from my fruits and from the sale of my plants, I started a periodical called Green's Fruit Grower. This I considered quite a venture at the time, for I had but little capital to lose, and more money is lost in publications than perhaps any other line of business.

After remaining fifteen years at the fruit farm, I felt compelled to leave it and move to the city where I previously had conducted banking, for the reason that my plant, business and my publication had outgrown the facilities I possessed at the farm and demanded city accommodations. But do not imagine that I abandoned the farm. I bought more land, erected more buildings and left all in charge of a competent foreman.

I give below actual figures of receipts from all sources of plant, tree and fruit sales from our farm, omitting cents, for the first few years as follows:

1877, 1st year, \$16.72; 1878, 2nd year, \$141; 3d year, \$354; 4th year, \$1231; 5th year, 1200; 6th year, 3500; 7th year, \$6400; 8th year, \$10,650; 9th year, \$14,871; 10th year, \$13,437; 11th year, \$20,464; 12th year, \$26,138.

These sums have continued to increase until the present time, some years falling off a little for reasons unknown.

#### Pulpit Tawks.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

The subjek ov mi tawk iz genrally kalled the Nu Religun, but sum kall it the Hier Kritisizm. My tex yu wi find in Salm 14, the furst part ov the furst verse. In the Salmist's day thar wur kritiks no dout, the same az thar ar now an we lern frum our tex what he thot ov them. The appellashun he gave them wuz er good wun, an no dout fited them az nicely as it duz the hier kritiks ov tu day. This nu religun iz er progresiv ruber religun. It begun bi qeshuning the wisdom an powr ov God az shone in the mirakuls rekorded in His word, an hez progresd tu the enthronment ov mortul man with hiz resun and judgement. It iz er ruber religun bekaws it kan be strechd to fit ol klases an kondishuns ov pepul. It iz founded on the rezun an judgment ov finite man, who fades awa like the flows of the field. Its folowers tel us the Bible has in a grate mesure bekum obsolete, an yu needn't beleve its techins unles yu want tu.

The leedin lites ov this religun ar mosly D. D.'s and L. L. D.'s (D. D. in this kase stans fur Doktor of Devultry, and L. L. D. fur Doktor ov Legul Lyin). These leedin lites tel us this iz an age ov rezun an progres, an in ordur tu be up with the tims we mus hev this up tu date religun. Thay tel us the story 'bout the kreasun which Moses told those ole Isrealites is nothin but er mith. Thet story 'bout Jonez an the whale, thay hev provun tu thair satisfakshun tu be er mithikal tale told bi sum one tu amuse the oreults. They hav diskuvered thet the story 'bout Lijah an the two bares that devoured 40 sasy bois wuz jus told tu skare noty children so they wud behav betur. An thay hev found out bi thair grate larnen an the aid ov sience that ol the mirakuls ov the Bible are jus storys told tu amuse pepul, or if they really did hapen they kan be explained bi nateral kawkes. The mane tenet ov this religun iz, Beleve what yu wan tu thet looks rezun-abil, an what don't, lay it wun side. It is popular with wordly chuch members an sosjety pepul, bekaws thay kan liv an do az thay pleze, an go rite up tu thair glory at the end. Its boun tu sukseed an be the grate religun ov the 20th century bekaws Beelzebub iz its patrul saint as he's er reul prinse. Thar's nothin in it thet wil bring komfort an konsolashun un the hour ov triul. It brings no joy nor peace to its folowers, an thar iz nothin in it thet wil rob deth ov its sting. We think the Salmist's appellashun fites its folowers nicely, but mor espeshully its leedin lites.

"The carnivores have tongues covered with horny papillae, constituting a sort of brush, with which they remove the last bits of flesh adhering to bones."

"The ant-eater's tongue is a long sticky thread which the creature thrusts from its mouth into ant-hills. The ants stick to it as birds are caught with birdlime."

"Whales have huge tongues which must be rare tidbits, for, despite their great size, whales are often attacked by enemies for its sake, and their tongues are sometimes torn from their mouths."

"Cattle and horses have relatively long and flexible tongues with which they grasp, as it were, the herbage to draw it into their mouths. The giraffe does the same with the leaves of trees."

Birds' tongues, Mr. Coupin goes on to say, are much less organs of taste than are those of mammals, for they almost always are clad with a horny covering that prevents this use. This horny armor is generally pointed, and serves to transfix the insects that make up their food.—"Literary Digest."

#### The Cost of Collective Ownership.

In no socialist writing that has ever come under my observation has any attempt been made to count the cost of collective ownership, or to show how the bill would be paid. Any candid inquiry into the problem leads to but one conclusion—that the bill would not and could not be paid at all. Collective confiscation must necessarily precede collective ownership.—From Charles R. Miller's "Why Socialism is Impracticable" in the April "Century."

Nebuchadnezzar, the great King of Babylon, had an idol, built of gold, ninety feet high, for the people to worship at his command. Most of the people obeyed him. Some did not. He undertook to destroy them. But he could not. They dared to do right, and God stood by them.



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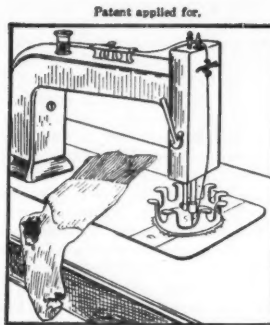
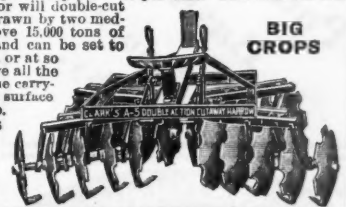


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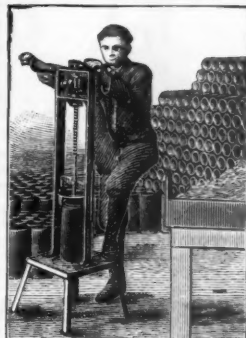
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SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

#### Harvesting and Marketing.

The strawberry beds should be picked over every day to insure first class fruit. Over-ripe or bruised fruit will not stand shipment well, says "Up to Date Farming." The berries should not be picked while wet; they do not look inviting and will not sell to advantage. The carriers should be shaded from the sun, and when filled be at once put in a cool place, as every minute they are in the sun makes them break that much sooner. The pickers should be required to pick the fruit with the stem attached, which can easily be done by pinching the stem between the thumb-nail and the fore-finger. A berry with the stem off is not in condition for shipment, as it will immediately commence to break down, and the less they come into contact with the hands the better. A good picker will scarcely touch them.

The berries should be picked into small boxes, which are set into carriers each holding six. While one carrier is being filled a full one should be taken away by another person and emptied on a tray in the picking shed, or other place under cover, where they are sorted over, all defective and immature ones removed, and the good ones repacked into the shipping baskets. The best sorting tray is made by tacking cheese-cloth over a frame three feet square, on which the berries are put.

The best market for berries is a local one. Even if two or three cents a quart more can be obtained at a distance, the difference will be eaten up by the greater expense of handling. Only choice, sound, ripe fruit should be offered for sale on the market, local or otherwise, and it should be so evenly packed that if a box be inverted, the bottom layer will grade with the top one.

The best wooden boxes, or hallocks, are made of spruce or cypress, but there are paper ones on the market on which the reports are very satisfactory, and they are much cheaper. The standard shipping crate holds twenty-four boxes, while the pony express crate holds twelve, and is used very largely in the local trade for filling family orders by the crate.

**Insect Enemies and Diseases.**—The insect enemies which commonly attack the strawberry in this country are the crown-miner, root-borer, and leaf-roller. The crown-miner burrows through the crown of the plant, and the only remedy is to watch for the first sign of it, and burn all infected plants, before May 1st. The same remedy is the best for the root-borer, while the leaf-roller is kept in check by the annual pruning of the plants after fruiting, and burning of the prunings.

The diseases which attack the strawberry are the leaf-blight, anthracnose and mildew. The two first are kept in check by spraying with bordeaux mixture, while the latter, which is rare, can be overcome by dusting the plants with flour of sulphur.

#### The Strawberry Zone.

There is nothing that marks the progress northward of hot-breathed summer with such recording exactness as the ripened strawberry, says Baltimore "American." It begins to take on an inviting flush down about Miami or West Palm Beach before the middle of January. Gradually but surely this strawberry flush travels northward, at the end of six weeks crossing the Florida boundary into Georgia, and so on upward through the Carolinas and Virginia, touching southern Maryland and the lower eastern shore early in May, progressing thence due northward to Anne Arundel, a little later crossing the Maryland border into Pennsylvania, and so on and on until the Canadian border is crossed about the 1st of August.

An automobile traveler, if only the roads were good all the way from top to bottom, might leave Miami the middle of January after partaking of freshly picked strawberry, and traveling northward by slow stages up to the Hudson Bay region, have fresh picked strawberries every day from the middle of January to the middle of September. But in this accommodating age we need not follow the blush of the berry. The ripened fruit is brought up to us from Florida in January and down to us from Canada in September. The strawberry zone, in fact, extends from the Equator almost to the Arctic.

#### New Methods of Cranberry Culture.

The early season has afforded cranberry growers an opportunity for unusually early planting. The improved methods which have been demonstrated at the cranberry sub-station of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin at Grand Rapids are being followed by many growers. The important points in establishing or improving a bog are the planting of good varieties that are known to bear well in the section, and thorough sanding of bogs to improve tillage conditions.

Such standard varieties as Jumbo, Prolific, Metallic Bell, McFarlin, etc., he pointed out, should be used. It is poor policy to use more than three or four varieties on one bog, and they should always be in separate plots, preferably with a dam between.

About 1600 pounds of clear vines per acre are recommended where they are planted in hills nine inches apart and dibbled to the depth of four inches, or through the sand. Where local wild varieties of cranberries, which are prolific, are found it is a good plan to plant some of this variety in a small area. In such cases five or ten pounds of these vines should be sent to the cranberry sub-station to be planted in the nursery where the varieties are carefully watched and compared with other sorts.

Growers should be especially careful this spring, states Mr. Malde, to hold the vines in check, as an early start in April may make it difficult to protect them against frost. Growers should be on the lookout for the appearance of blackhead or yellowhead vine worm and keep a record of the dates when these worms are first discovered. Growers should also keep a record of the dates when they flood their bogs, with explanations as to whether they are flooded for protection against frost or insect enemies as such dates will ultimately be of much value to all growers of cranberries in the state.

#### The Way to Sell Berries.

Our primary object in forming an organization was to enable the growers of small fruits to consolidate their products and ship in carload lots under refrigeration, says W. H. Paulhamus, in "Field and Farm." No one grower produced sufficient fruit to fill a car with berries in good condition. I am probably the largest grower in the association and my maximum production is about 150 crates a day while it requires an average of 504 crates to fill a car. We have now 500 active shipping members. The berries are brought to the warehouses and are there sorted into four grades. The dead ripe berries are classified as A and go at once to the cannery. Fruit that should be consumed within twenty-four hours is marked H and is shipped to nearby markets. Berries that will remain in good condition for forty-eight hours are marked M and are shipped to points that can be reached in two days.

#### Oregon Strawberries.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have 15,000 strawberry plants of different varieties, handled the past year under the Kevitt system of close planting in hills and intensive restriction and handling all along the line. My patches all make a wonderful showing under this system and although expensive I expect will pan out all right for profit, and to one who loves the high grade, the vitality, and the artistic perfection, even in strawberries, that I do, good fair returns will be ample satisfaction to me. It looks to me now as if I would pretty near strike an average of a quart to the plant, and under my plan even 17,000 plants are set on an acre. The vitality is very high. Mr. Kevitt claims to set 35,000 plants on an acre, but we could not set over 17,000 here, plants grow too rank, and set eighteen inches by eighteen inches, three rows in a bed with a thirty inch wide picking space, the beds are just about solid across the top, and actual picking space clear of all foliage on most varieties is not over eighteen inches now.

But so far I like and approve the system, and shall continue it at least one year more. I manured heavily before planting, but this spring used only bone meal and sulphate of potash, 500 pounds per acre mixed, with excellent results as to growth, yield and foliage. A friend here, who harvested over 11,000 quarts on one acre, planted hedge row system, beats me a little in one respect this year, although I am confident he has not the plant growth or vitality I have under the Kevitt hill system, and I shall adopt one feature of his system for the next crop, viz.: to sow any good rank growing peas thickly in all clear spaces between rows

about November 1st, just so they get about a four inch growth in the late fall. They start a good growth first thing in the spring and can be left at least until picking time—perhaps clear through picking with some attention as to spreading out.

Of course we all know barnyard manure is very objectionable as to weed growth, and the peas produce nitrogen and humus, the other elements being supplied artificially by use of bone meal and potash, besides the peas in his patch keep so far ahead of the weeds the latter have had practically no chance for a start, and no cultivation of consequence has been necessary. But best of all the peas are tall and rank enough before the first bloom appears to lop over the strawberries and make a much better mulch and frost protection than any straw would. I will write more of the system as I progress with it.

My real purpose of this letter was to ask you a few questions about the Green's Pineapple flavored strawberry. I have about 2000 of them, and with the exception of the Oregon Magoon, they are by odds the thirteenth berry in the lot. As my foreman, a Maine Yankee, said after last summer, "You can't kill a Pineapple plant by neglect, I believe they would take root and grow on the barn floor."

I would like to know what you consider their origin. In many ways they appear like the old Excelsior, and look like an Excelsior cross, but are a better plant. I have Warfield, Wilson, Clyde, Glen Mary, Clark's Seedling (the famous Hood river berry), and a couple of other Pacific coast varieties you won't probably recognize. At present, just before beginning of harvest, the Excelsior and Pineapple are all throwing out many runners, a nuisance under the hill system as I follow it at this season, and must be kept off to insure vitality for the very heavy crop of berries set at least all through picking time. None of the other plants are producing runners this way, some none, some only a few. My expert neighbor friend thinks the reason I am having runners now is because I cultivated too much and too deeply a month or six weeks ago, cutting many fibrous roots at the surface, thereby quickening the spring growth too much. Of course he has the peas on the ground and does not cultivate so early. He says he has not a runner so far. I do not particularly mind the runners after picking is over, although keeping runners off is by far the largest item of expense under the intensive hill system.

I have a specially built adjustable lawn mower, and my intention is to mow all the tops as soon as they quit bearing and burn same, and to let the plants rest completely for about five weeks, which is easy in a country where there is no rainfall in midsummer, then bring them up early in August by irrigation so they will produce the new crowns for next season, but late enough to avoid a second crop this year, which I know would devitalize my plants. The only thing I am afraid of in doing this is that the grub might play havoc with strawberries dormant during our hottest weather, but burning the tops may fix that gentleman. I may try this on only part of the patch.

I would like to plant a lot more of the Pineapple berry, except for the excess of runners during blooming and harvest season, and except that I never get the berry mentioned or boosted outside the C. A. Green publications and nursery catalogues. And yet if I had assurance from you as to the ancestry and habits of the berry, and could know it was all right, I believe I would risk some heavier planting. I do not know of any Pineapple in Ashland or nearby points except my own, and I never yet have seen it mentioned in a western periodical. Do you think it has ever been propagated elsewhere under some other name?—Chas. H. Pierce, Oregon.

C. A. Green's reply: Pineapple strawberry originated near Mt. Morris, N. Y. It makes too many plants. Flavor is delicious. It is very productive. Fruit liable to be soft.

#### Raspberries and Blackberries.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I am thinking of buying a village farm, located on very high land, in the town of Westford, Mass., and on this farm is six and one-half acres of raspberries and blackberries in a high state of cultivation. I never had any experience in growing this kind of fruit. Is it a valuable asset to the farm? With good care am I reasonably sure of a good crop? How many quarts per acre will a well kept plantation yield? Any other information will be thankfully received. I read your paper every month and get many valuable ideas.—Sanford R. Springer, Nashua, N. H.



C. A. Green's reply: Red and black raspberries are profitable fruits. But not more so than strawberries and currants. Much will depend upon the weather and the varieties you have. If the rows are planted far enough apart so that they can be given thorough cultivation, and the dead canes, that is the bearing canes of last year, are removed, and the canes are cut back so that the bushes will not stand higher than three and one-half to four feet, and if you have fertile soil, I see no reason why this plantation should not be a valuable source of income. But do not expect to get good crops unless you give good cultivation and careful attention. Small fruits pay as well or better than orchard fruits, but they need careful attention.

#### A Profitable Raspberry Field.

A. M. Willabee, who has a fruit farm near Old Mission, has "kept books" on a quarter-acre red raspberry patch for the past five years. He finds from an inspection of the accounts that the field has been most profitable to him.

The returns by years are as follows: 1904, 67 crates sold for \$90.45 net; 1905, 64 crates sold for \$69.12 net; 1906, 93 crates sold for \$116.25 net; 1907, 97 crates sold for \$108.25 net; 1908, 56 crates sold for \$59.92 net; total, 367 crates, \$443.38 net.

The total number of cases for the five years was 367 and the total amount of net receipts was \$443.38. This is an average return of \$88.87 per year and \$1.21 per case.

The cases in question were 16-quart cases, and by net receipts he means the amount received after deducting marketing expense, cartage, freight, cost of picking, and cost of crates.

Had Mr. Willabee had an entire acre in red raspberries, his returns would have averaged \$335.48 per season.

#### Gasoline Engine for Farm and Home.

Many persons who could economically employ power for operating their machinery have undoubtedly been prevented from installing gasoline engines because they have been misled to believe them complicated and unreliable except in the hands of an expert. There is no mystery about the operation of a gasoline engine. It does not require an expert nor a skilled mechanic to operate a reliable engine. It only requires ordinary common sense. Any person who has sufficient mechanical judgment to operate and care for it properly or to adjust a sulky cultivator or gang plow to accomplish good work can adjust and operate a gasoline engine.

The operator of a gasoline engine has simply to study the various parts and ascertain which are designed for performing the different parts of the process. Then he can easily determine whether they are correctly adjusted to move in correct time and perform their part of the process correctly.

They are reliable and dependable both winter and summer. Their mechanisms are simple and easily understood, but are sufficient in number to control positively all the movements of valves and essential parts.

From the standpoints of daily earning capacity per rated horse power, convenience and safety in operation, and durability, cost of running and the work they do, no farm home is complete without a gasoline engine.

One of our subscribers starts his gasoline engine every morning and lets it run for the women folks to use for pumping water, churning, running the washing machine, etc. It will saw the wood, grind the feed, cut the ensilage, fill the silo, cut the hay and in many other ways save labor, time and expense.

The manufacturers publish books containing information helpful to anyone who cares to look into the value of a gasoline engine on the farm or in the home.

Such books are mailed free to all interested persons who send their addresses to the manufacturers of gasoline engines advertised in Green's Fruit Grower or any other reliable farm paper.

#### How to Save Farming.

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

The sons of early settlers undertook to provide their community with better schools. They erected a building as good as one finds in town or city, and they abandoned the old country schools, with their small districts and poor teaching. They thus assembled about a hundred children in one school company. They hired wagons to carry them back and forth. They employed good teachers, and put in laboratories, work benches, sewing machines and ranges, for teaching manual training and domestic science. They heated it well, and lighted with gas; and in the third floor they had room for a meeting-place for all the people of the community. Out of doors they have grounds for games, baseball, tennis and football.

The result has been that the retirement from the farm has been stopped. The place has come to be so desirable as a place of residence that the rental of land has gone up, and the average tenant will not go there. Foreigners are excluded, and the drifting element of the population has ceased to be restless. Social life has been restored, and the continuous life of the institutions of the countryside has been assured.

This cannot be accomplished by mere prosperity of the individual farmer, nor by the increase of the general products of the soil. Without the saving of the community all other gains are only partial. They must have a home to live in, and that home a part of a growing, intelligent community, in which women shall be happy and children shall be contented to live all their lives. The country community must make itself the best place on earth, not only to the man, who makes the money, but to all the members of the family, among whom the money will have its greatest value.

#### Story of Moltke's Readiness.

When a German wishes to give an illustration of the instant readiness of the army of the empire for war, he is apt to tell how Gen. von Moltke, then chief of the general staff, was awakened one night in July, 1870, by his aide, and informed that war had been declared against France. The general—so goes the story—simply said, "File No. 5," turned over, and fell asleep again. The aide opened the file, and found the complete plans for the mobilization of the army in case of war with France, with all the necessary orders to the commanding officers written out and signed, and only the date left blank. All he had to do was to fill in the date and deliver the orders to the nearest telegraph office.

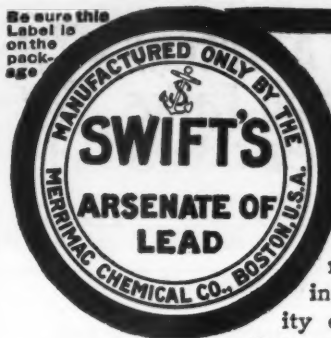
The little story is of course not true, but may well serve the purpose of illustration; for it is a fact that almost by pressing a button the standing army of the German empire, comprising in round numbers 616,000 men and 110,000 horses, may be transformed, with the addition of the first reserves, into an immense fighting machine of over one million men, and placed in position at any of the frontiers of the country, ready for battle. All possible contingencies are provided for; and men, horses, guns, ammunition, and supplies of every description are either ready or can be procured at a moment's notice.—From George von Skall's "If Germany Were Called to War" in the April "Century."

Farm Profit.—Dr. Funk asked the farmers what they would be satisfied with as a dividend from their farms. One caused a laugh of ridicule by saying four or five per cent. while another caused a still more pronounced ripple by jocularly saying one hundred per cent.

The lecturer then went on to tell of the profits which he is securing from his orchard. One pays him 123 per cent. dividends each year, while another pays 95 per cent. He went on to tell how he does it and showed what great profits are in fruit if the proper care is taken of the tree and an effort is made to grow the primes instead of leaving the trees to get along the best they can and produce a small crop of scrubby fruit. What one man can do others can do also.

Sweet scents to aid digestion are an importation from the Orient, says Chicago "Tribune." The influence of odors is exceedingly marked. Some people cannot remain where lilacs are in full bloom or bear the odor of jasmine. Some are given a headache by heliotrope or tuberose. Some are given the vertigo or a sinking sensation by cantharides, some are nauseated even by roses. Attacks of real illness with long trains of digestive disorders following in their wake may be brought on by odors.

Be sure this label is on the package



## Do You Spray?

Tens of thousands of trees sprayed with Swift's Arsenate of Lead produced last year not one wormy apple. Innumerable farmers have greatly increased both quantity and quality of yield from vegetables and fruits by spraying with Swift's. You are standing in your own light if you don't take advantage of this wonderful insecticide. One spraying with Swift's outlasts two to four sprayings with other materials because it takes a torrential rain to wash it off. It can't burn or scorch. It doesn't clog the pump. It mixes readily with water and stays in suspension. It is fatal to every leaf-eating pest.

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Harper's Bazar		Farmer's Voice	
Success Magazine		Reliable Poultry Journal	
Green's Fruit Grower		Up-to-Date Farming	
Farm and Home		American Stock Farm	
The Western Fruit-Grower		Farm Journal, 2 yrs.	
American Farm World		Farm News	
Green's Fruit Grower		Successful Farming	
Farmer's Voice (semi-mo.)		Farmer's Call	
Irrigation Age		American Farmer	
Ranch and Range		Green's Fruit Grower	
Farm Journal, 2 yrs.		Pearson's Magazine	
Green's Fruit Grower		Harper's Bazar	
Suburban Life		Green's Fruit Grower	
Irrigation Age		Ainslee's Magazine	
Reliable Poultry Journal		Success Magazine	
Green's Fruit Grower		Irrigation Age	
Farmer's Call		Green's Fruit Grower	
American Farmer		Sis Hopkins	
Up-to-Date Farming		Country Gentleman	
American Stock Farm		Western Fruit Grower	
Farm News		Green's Fruit Grower	
Farm and Home		Review of Reviews	
Successful Farmer		Woman's Home Companion	
Green's Fruit Grower		Success Magazine	
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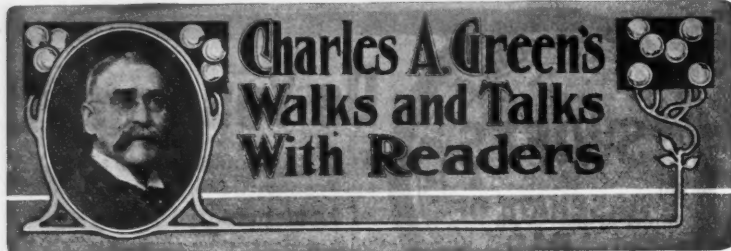
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1910.

It pays in many ways to improve our manners daily.

We are ourselves to blame often when we are imposed upon.

While making ourselves comfortable do not forget the other fellow.

The wise hen knows where the eatable garden seeds are planted.

The man who always wins and is ever right has long been dead.

Tell the truth and do not bother about what the other fellow says.

Some dreams come true. Likewise some people are struck by lightning, but not many.

Look and dress as though prosperous, hoping to be prosperous, and probably you will be prosperous.

There are people who can do that which pleases them. Most of us do that which pleases others.

Age brings wisdom or foolishness, wealth or poverty, largely in proportion to early seed sowing.

"Buckwheat cakes are ripe," said a neighbor recently. I would rather hear him say that strawberries are ripe.

Flattery still continues to be accepted notwithstanding the years that have been spent in trying to overthrow it.

Troubles are of various sizes. Our trouble seems to be the larger one, but in fact it belongs to the small breed.

A good stock to buy is one that pays good dividends continuously. If life does not pay you good dividends look for a reason.

Do you get what you want from life? If you do you are lucky. Shakespeare says that those who get their deserts scarcely escape whipping.

We may be benefited by the bad luck of others. When potatoes are cheap we can eat more of them, but when buildings burn nobody is the gainer.

When gold bricks are spoken of it is seldom that the genuine article is referred to. In this instance the counterfeit has outwitted the real thing in notoriety. If a stranger should offer you a genuine gold brick worth \$10,000 for seventy-five cents, you would refuse it.

Eye Tonic.—I know nothing of the remedy you speak of as an eye wash. Opticians do not favor anything to be put directly on the eye ball except when prescribed by an oculist. A mild solution of salt and water or boric acid in water, used for bathing the eye lids each day, may be helpful and will not be injurious, but do not put this or anything directly on the eye ball.

A Big Dam.—The Roosevelt irrigation dam in Arizona has cost \$3,640,000. As it will make productive 240,000 acres of rich soil it is claimed that one year's crop may pay for the cost of the dam which impounds 61,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. The dam is 230 feet high and 1080 feet long. It is possible to build a dam in the Genesee river at Portage, N. Y., for a small part of the cost of the Arizona dam. This dam in the Genesee river would irrigate a large fertile tract of country, and furnish a supply of water for many villages, farm houses and supply the water power for Rochester. If such possibilities as exist on the Genesee river existed in the west there would be no delay in building a dam. The reason for delay is this: In the west dams are an absolute necessity, and the east, while they are desirable, can get along without them. Then again there is not so much enterprise in the east as in the west. But the Roosevelt dam is built by the United States government which has never proposed to build the dam in the Genesee river.

Something Important to Think About.—I have referred in Green's Fruit Grower to the good work done by both city and rural churches in bringing young people together socially and thus bringing about many happy marriages. Since I believe that the establishment of happy homes is one of the most important of all affairs, I congratulate the churches on accomplishing incidentally and without design such valuable results. I would not say that this is the most valuable work that the church does but I will say that it is scarcely second to any other line of church work. I ask the reader to stop reading at this point and to consider the importance of social events in the city and the country by means of which worthy young people may get better acquainted and may form attachments which will lead to the establishment of married life among the young people of every community. I cannot enter into every detail of this important subject for it is too broad and many sided, too complicated and a subject too delicate to be publicly treated in an editorial like this. But I ask you to consider what are the consequences if young people do not have an opportunity to meet and get acquainted and thus form happy marriages?

Cherries are Ripe.—A few years ago a terrible pestilence swept over a certain city. The victims of this disease, whether rich or poor, were forcibly separated from their families and their friends and held prisoners in a hospital far away from the habitation of man. One of the doctors in order to cheer up his patients was continually calling out "Cheer up, cherries are ripe," no matter what the season might be, whether trees were in blossom or the leaves had fallen, or the snow covered the earth deeply.

Cherries are ripe. These are indeed cheering words. Cherries are themselves inviting fruit. They come at a date when everything is bright and cheerful, usually in June or July. Everyone looks forward with pleasant anticipation to the season when cherries are ripe.

When I was a boy there was only one farm in all the wide country which had a cherry orchard. When cherries were ripe people flocked from every part of the country to see this cherry orchard, to taste the fruit and to carry some of it home for canning and making pie.

What is better than a cherry pie or canned cherries, or cherries to eat out of hand freshly picked from the tree? Have you a cherry orchard on your place? No, you say, I have only a city or village lot, but I say to you that still you may have a cherry orchard, for cherry trees do not take up much room. Think how quickly they come into bearing and how beautiful the cherry trees are in blossom and in fruiting.

#### No Barns Needed.

It is necessary for the farmer to have considerable money invested in large grain barns which he uses but for a few weeks to store his grain which is bulky before being thrashed. I call your attention to the fact that in fruit culture, particularly in small fruit culture, no such expensive buildings are necessary. The strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape, current and gooseberry are usually sold without storage, being loaded on to the wagon in the field, and not taken from the wagon till placed in the hands of the consumer. This is one reason why the poor man may more easily begin fruit culture than farming. Small fruits are the poor man's berries. The man of small means has in them the opportunity to begin making money and laying money away in the savings bank. It is possible for any poor man to start a little patch of strawberries, raspberries or currants in his garden. These fruits come into bearing quickly. His wife and children can gather the fruit, the baskets in which he sells them cost but a trifle. He will not even need a horse and wagon, for he can sell his berries

to the villagers or to his neighbors. There are hundreds of thousands of villages in this country which have no local supply of strawberries or other small fruits. The land owners in these localities occupy their time with farming, neglecting that which would be far more profitable. The result is that these numerous villages, scattered over every state in America, are supplied with strawberries and other small fruits by growers hundreds of miles distant. I have before called attention to this remarkable lack of foresight. I wish I had the power to make others see as I see how much larger profit many thousand land owners or land renters could make in these numerous villages so poorly supplied with small fruits, by devoting a small piece of ground to fruit culture. But it is difficult to make those people who cannot with their own eyes see opportunities, see them through such experience as I have had. My experience has been such that I can speak with authority. When I was a poor man I started fruit growing in a small way and began to supply the numerous villages within five to twenty-five miles of my farm. I needed money quickly and my strawberry plantation, small as it was, brought me ready money more quickly and rapidly than anything else I could have planted. Remember that it is possible to grow as many bushels of strawberries from an acre as it is to grow potatoes. But it requires more skill to grow strawberries, yet there is no man living who could not succeed in growing fine crops of strawberries if he would turn his attention to them.

#### Just Keep Going.

Weston, the greatest long distance walker in the world, a man over 70 years old, has recently walked from the Pacific ocean to New York city in seventy days. He has been compelled to climb mountains and to cross soft sandy deserts, to buffet storms and to walk deep in mud after rains. But this man has succeeded in his great undertaking. This is helpful to the human race teaching that old age need not of necessity preclude the possibility of great achievements. One thing about his walking has impressed me forcibly, and that is that this brave old man would not stop even to shake hands with those enthusiasts who come out to greet him. If these strangers caught his hand they must keep walking for Weston would not stop in his march. This teaches how much can be accomplished if we only keep going. Even if our pace is not rapid in any undertaking, if we keep going we will finally succeed. The heavy laden canal boats passing through Rochester have taught me a lesson. These boats crawl along so slowly you can hardly discover that they are moving but they keep going day and night. It seems as though at this slow speed the boat would never reach the Hudson river and New York city. But it will if it keeps going. In a week or two this boat will be moving triumphantly into New York harbor in sight of the towering buildings of Broadway and of Brooklyn bridge. Here are lessons for us both in Mr. Weston walking and in the canal boat. Let us keep going. No matter what our undertaking, whether it be farming, fruit growing, mining, lumbering or preaching, if we keep going, if we do not become discouraged, if we can stand the scornful laugh of our fellows, we will succeed in the end. If success in human enterprises were easily secured they would be of but little account. It is for the reason that they are not easily secured, and that to secure the reward we must keep moving, which makes the prize more valuable and worth the effort.

#### Cherries are Attractive.

"Hey there!"  
"Yes, sir!"  
"Stop breaking off the branches of that cherry tree."  
"But I can't get fruit unless I do break them off," replied the boy who had no business in the cherry tree.  
The ground was already littered with a hundred branches, broken off by the cherry pickers, not only making the lawn look messy but doing great injury to the tree, which is at least fifty years old, and which has never failed to bear a good crop of large black cherries every year.  
The branches of this tree extend over the driveway that leads into the private grounds of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. From the time the cherries begin to color until the last one disappears almost every one who enters the grounds is attracted to this old cherry tree. The doctor, the minister, the boy delivering packages, the delivery boy from the grocery or dry goods store, the carpenter and other workers who come

into the yard to get water, are all attracted by the ripe cherries.

How few there are who have eaten ripe cherries. The cherries sold in our cities are packed long before they are fully matured, therefore never have the quality of the ripe cherry. Last night I climbed into the cherry tree, being hungry for cherries. The bulk of the fruit from this tree had been picked a week previous; there were a few cherries on the outer branches where the pickers could not reach them. These cherries had continued to expand in size and to improve in quality until they were luscious. As I picked and ate these ripe cherries I could sympathize with city people who never saw a ripe cherry.

It is the same with many other fruits. The grape and peach are seldom seen in the city markets in the best possible condition, thoroughly ripened. The pear and the apple may be picked before ripe and still enter the market in fine condition, but not so the cherry, peach and grape.

Who would like to keep house without a few cherry trees on the place? The cherry is a beautiful tree in foliage and blossom, but especially when filled with brightly colored fruit. The average American who has a home of his own should not be satisfied with anything less than a little fruit garden wherein he can have growing all the large fruits and most of the small fruits from the strawberry to the latest raspberry, blackberry and grape vine.

#### Do Not Fear Danger from the Comet.

The great Halley's comet, the coming of which was closely estimated by an astronomer many years ago, may now be seen in the western sky with the naked eye. Many people not well informed have fears that this comet might do injury to man and to the earth, but our best astronomers tell us that there is no danger, that the comet will not come closer than 50,000,000 miles to the earth. It is marvelous that a mere man, an astronomer, should be able to figure closely the flight of the comet which may pass from our sight and disappear into many million miles of space, telling us when the comet will return after the lapse of seventy-five years. Who maps out the course of the comet and of the stars we see in the heavens on a clear night? Who created these heavenly bodies and for what purpose? Surely no one can say that there is no Creator, that all these vast bodies, moving with a speed and accuracy of an express train, exist without a Creator.

#### Dream Land Fruit Farm.

I have advised my readers to give their farms a name. Have the name painted on a sign and place this sign in a conspicuous position near the farm home. The name you give your farm will be a method of advertising your place. Rural people are not generally posted on the importance of advertising. This advertising question is a great one. If you can do a little advertising each year it will add to your income. After giving your farm a name you will find yourself more deeply interested in keeping the place picked up and in repair. You could not with complacency call your farm Sylvan Dell and then leave the house unpainted, and the lawn unmowed, with blinds and doors hanging on one hinge. A subscriber has named his place Dream Land Fruit Farm. In many respects this is a good name, and still I do not quite like the idea of naming a fruit farm Dream Land, when as a matter of fact it is not a place to dream, but a place of work. I am a fruit grower of considerable experience. I know that the man who succeeds with his berry fields, his vineyard, or orchard has not much time to devote to day dreams. I like the active life. The active man is a happy man. Why not call your place the Busy Man's Grove, Maple Grove, Green Bush, Riverside, Sunny Slope Farm, Glendale or some other name that appears to you to be attractive. You name your horse Billy to distinguish him from other horses. Name your farm and it will distinguish the farm from others.

Everybody should know that Socialism aims at the overthrow of the existing social and industrial system, the abolition of capitalism and the competitive wage system.

For individual and capitalistic property, which assures the domination of a part of mankind over the rest of mankind, they would substitute communism of production, a system of universal social co-operation which would make every man a partner by right.—From Charles R. Miller's "Why Socialism is Impracticable" in the April "Century."

"A prudent man may, on occasion, change his opinion."—Latin Proverb.



**Seek the Bright Side.**

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The life we live here on the earth  
is largely what we make it.  
We keep a patient, cheerful heart  
Or by brooding almost break it.

If threatening clouds obscure our sky  
Instead of fear and pinings  
Look closely there and you will find  
They all have silvery linings.

If trouble shows unwelcome front,  
Don't bow in meek submission,  
But keep your heart, your nerves, and  
faith,  
And note the sure transition.

The time may come when pains galore  
Keep joints and nerves all stinging—  
But birds can warble in your heart  
And ease your pain by singing.

The flowers breathe their sweet perfumes  
And smile with dainty color  
To help us bear our pains and ills  
And tide our anguish over.

Our human hearts are like the bells  
In towers and turrets swinging.  
They will respond in walls of woe  
Or in tones of sweetest singing.  
—James A. Green, Detroit, Mich.

**Letters to My Son.**

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

No. One of Series.

Dear Son Charles:

Your letter written in your new home  
in Vermont received. Glad you are so  
well pleased with the country. After  
your twenty-five years' residence in the  
range country of South Dakota the  
change is indeed a great one, and I am  
not surprised that you find it to your  
liking.

You ask me to advise you as to plant-  
ing an orchard and small fruits. I  
would say by all means plant a com-  
mercial orchard at the very earliest pos-  
sible opportunity you can prepare the  
ground for it. Be sure to prepare the  
ground well before you plant, for there-  
in lies the secret of success and ease  
of cultivation in the future. Eastern  
Vermont is one of the very best apple  
and pear localities in the east, the fruit  
grown there being of fine color and firm  
texture, and good keepers. There is al-  
ways a demand for first-class fruit for  
home consumption and export trade. It  
is astonishing that so many people are  
leaving the east and middle west for  
the irrigated lands of the Pacific states,  
where the country is new, sage brush  
must be grubbed from the land, rail-  
road few and settlement sparse. Strange  
that people will leave all the environ-  
ments of the well-settled east and mid-  
dle west, where society is formed, with  
the well-established roads, bridges,  
school houses and churches, all of  
which have to be established in a new  
country, and pay such prices for lands  
and water rights, and where such ex-  
orbitant freight rates prevail on every-  
thing they may produce so far away  
from the great bulk of consumers resid-  
ing in the east and middle west. There  
are thousands of acres of land in the  
New England states and New York that  
are suitable for raising all kinds of  
fruits, where these fruits can be sold  
at hand or cheaply sent to market. The  
hills of New England and the middle  
west are waiting to be planted, and here  
apples, pears and small fruits can be  
grown cheaper than in the irrigated  
country. Transportation charges to  
trade centers are cheaper than on the  
fruits grown in the far west. The price  
of lands in the western states puts them  
out of the reach of nine-tenths of the  
people who are looking for small tracts  
of land upon which to engage in fruit  
growing. Just think of the great op-  
portunities New England and the middle  
west presents to the thousands of people  
who desire to get out of the crowded  
cities and engage in truck and fruit  
farming. There is much fine land, the  
finest in the world, lying idle along the  
bluffs and tributaries of the Mississippi  
and Missouri rivers, from the mouth of  
the Missouri river to Yankton, S. D.,  
where all kinds of fruit can be grown  
successfully; where thousands of happy  
homes could be established at one quar-  
ter the price they could be in the ir-  
rigated lands of the far west; be near  
the best markets and save the great  
freight charges that the growers in the  
irrigated countries must pay on their  
products. The day is coming when the  
cheap and rough lands of the middle  
west and the east will be planted to  
fruit, mostly by the specialist. The time  
has passed when the general farmer can  
compete on the fruit market with the  
specialist who knows how to give his  
orchards the expert care they require, a  
knowledge not possessed by the farmers  
of the country generally. There must  
come a change in time, as it is cheaper  
to buy the improved farms of the east  
than it is to secure government home-  
steads or pay the high prices for the  
irrigated lands. Then it costs so much  
to make the necessary improvements on  
these raw lands, and takes years of time  
to get returns in fruit therefrom. The  
time is not far distant when the renters  
of the middle west, as well as other

people seeking lands, will migrate east  
and take advantage of the cheap im-  
proved farms offered there.

You write of the old orchard on your  
place as being neglected very much. I  
would say that the very first thing to do  
would be to trim out all old and dead  
wood and shorten the tops as low as  
possible, but not cut too thick limbs nor  
dehorn any. Procure white lead and  
linseed oil and make a thick paint and  
cover all wounds. Cut all water sprouts,  
unless some of them can be induced  
to make new wood. Open up the  
center and let the sun and air through.  
Next scrape the trunks up as high as  
you can reach of all loose bark and  
white-wash them with a mixture com-  
posed of eight pounds of lime (fresh  
stone) and eight pounds of sulphur,  
with sufficient water to slack the lime.  
When slacking add the sulphur and let  
it self-boil, but not burn, and when  
boiled and cold make a moderately  
thick lime wash and with a brush ap-  
ply to the trunks of the trees as high  
up as you can reach. As soon as the  
grass makes a good growth plow up all  
the sod and let stand until the sod is  
killed. Then pulverize well and har-  
row. Yes, pulverize and harrow once  
a week until August 1st. A great change  
will come over the old orchard. Be  
sure and spray often, and fertilize with  
all the stable manure you can spare.  
Next spring you can top graft all trees  
in which you find the fruit is not desir-  
able or is not merchantable. I will  
send you grafts of several new kinds.  
By all means send to the state agri-  
cultural experiment station and state  
horticultural society for information as  
to varieties best adapted to your state  
and locality. Also consult your neigh-  
bors.

Plant as few varieties as possible in  
the commercial orchard, and all winter  
varieties. Do not plant until you have  
thoroughly subdued and cultivated the  
ground, as this is half the battle in  
growing an orchard. Do not plant any  
one-year-old trees, no matter what the  
nursery people say. Let the nursery-  
men grow the trees, as it is their busi-  
ness to grow trees for the orchardist,  
and they can grow them better than the  
people can up to three years old. You  
are liable to get diseased roots full of  
galls. I call it bumble foot. I have  
some one-year-old trees that were  
planted four springs ago that are still  
one-year-old trees, and will be until I  
replace them this spring. It is too  
much care and work to grow them in  
an orchard. The nurserymen are send-  
ing out two and three year old trees,  
with low heads, which are so much  
more desirable than the yearling trees.

Do not buy of peddlers or tree agents.  
By all means shun them and purchase  
all your stock of well known, estab-  
lished nurseries. There are many good  
ones in the east and west. By all  
means plant an orchard of apples, pears,  
cherries and plums. Be sure to put  
out an acre of grapes. Also currants  
and gooseberries if you have a market  
for them. Raspberries also. They are  
profitable if you can market them  
readily. I prefer to plant apple and  
pear trees for commercial orchard. I  
will write you further in regard to  
growing small fruits. There is money  
in them if your market conditions are  
right. The cherry is a good grower  
and seller. The ready money crop is  
strawberries when grown not too far  
from market.

Your father,

Dr. James Rigg, Ills.

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**The Unselfish Mother.**

There is nothing more beautiful than  
the devotion and self-denying love of  
motherhood; but is there not danger  
in too much devotion? The child that  
is never out from under the watchful  
eye of the mother because she fears  
something may happen to it, has no  
chance to grow in its own way or de-  
velop its individuality. If one analyzes  
that watchfulness isn't there an element  
of selfishness in it, fear of some acci-  
dent is not so strong as fear of the  
inconvenience, if something did happen.  
As the child grows older the same  
mother who watches his play, fears to  
have him fish, or swim, or hunt, and  
he is denied those pleasures or half en-  
joys them, knowing that his mother is  
worrying all the time about his wel-  
fare. If a boy or girl develops any  
originality of character they must be  
left somewhat to themselves, of course,  
with a reasonable amount of direction  
and watchfulness, otherwise they are  
only parrot-like, or echoes of the older  
mind.

To achieve these results there must  
be a much higher form of unselfishness  
than that which we commonly call  
such.

## The Right Way to Buy Soda Crackers

—and the *simplest* way. Ask for them by name—and the goodness, will take care of itself. Buy

# Uneeda Biscuit

Then, no more broken, soggy, stale or exposed soda crackers. Uneeda Biscuit come in individual packages that hold just enough for each soda cracker occasion. *Fresh* when you buy them. *Whole* when you open the package. *Crisp* as you eat them.

A number of five cent packages of Uneeda Biscuit is a wiser purchase than a quantity of ordinary soda crackers in wooden box or paper bag. Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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The wonderful sale of the Overland—greater than any other car ever knew—is largely due to simplicity. The man who runs his own car wants a trouble-proof car.

We are turning out 140 such cars every day, but we never yet have been able to make as many as people wanted.

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The Overlands operate by pedal control. One goes backward or forward, fast or slow, by simply pushing pedals. It is as simple as walking, and the hands are left free to steer.

The Overland has fewer parts than any other automobile. One part is made to take the place of many. It is free from complexities. The operations are all automatic.

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The Overlands are made—as watches are made—by modern automatic ma-

chinery. And we devote a whole factory to one model alone.

Because of these facts, and our enormous output, we give more for the money than anyone else. We have cut the cost 20 per cent in the past year alone.

We now sell a 25-horsepower Overland for \$1,000 in roadster style, or for \$1,100 with tonneau. The car has a 102-inch wheel base, and is easily capable of 50 miles an hour.

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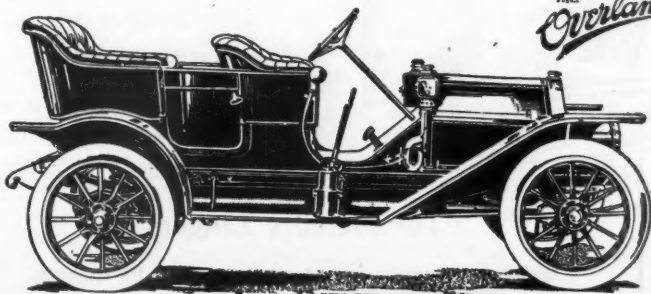
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You will see why the Overlands outsell all other cars when you make your comparisons. Wherever you are you can do this, for there are Overland dealers everywhere.

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F73



The 25-horsepower Overlands cost \$1,000, \$1,050 and \$1,100, according to style of body.  
The 40-horsepower Overlands cost from \$1,250 to \$1,500





Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

#### Don't Worry.

If little things are vexing you,  
As down life's journey you pursue,  
Don't worry.  
Don't be down-hearted, blue nor glum,  
Just take your trials as they come—  
E'en then you'll find you're taking some,  
Don't worry.

Don't hunt for trouble, high nor low,  
'Twill follow you wherever you go,  
Don't worry.  
If you take simply what's your due,  
And let the rest go up the flue,  
You'll have enough to worry you,  
Don't worry.

—Boston "Herald."

#### Trust Your Wife.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Do you know that I have known men who would trust their wives with their hearts and their honor but not with their pocket book; not with a dollar? says Robert Ingersoll. When I see a man of that kind, I always think he knows which of these articles is the most valuable. Think of making your wife a beggar! Think of her having to ask you every day for a dollar, or for two dollars, or fifty cents? "What did you do with that dollar I gave you last week?" Think of having a wife that is afraid of you! What kind of children do you expect to have with a beggar and a coward for their mother? O, I tell you, if you have but a dollar in the world and you have got to spend it, spend it like a king; spend it as though it were a dry leaf and you the owner of unbounded forests! That's the way to spend it! I had rather be a beggar and spend my last dollar like a king, than be a king and spend my money like a beggar! If it has got to go, let it go!

Get the best you can for your family—try to look as well as you can yourself. When you used to go courting, how elegant you looked! Ah, your eye was bright, your step was light, and you looked like a prince. Do you know that it is insufferable egotism in you to suppose a woman is going to love you always looking as slovenly as you can? Think of it! Any good woman on earth will be true to you forever when you do your level best.

Some people tell me, "Your doctrine about loving, and wives, and all that, is splendid for the rich, but it won't do

for the poor." I tell you to-night there is more love in the homes of the poor than in the palaces of the rich. The meanest hut with love in it is a palace fit for the gods, and a palace without love is a den only fit for wild beasts. That is my doctrine! You cannot be so poor that you cannot help somebody. Good-nature is the cheapest commodity in the world; and love is the only thing that will pay ten per cent. to borrower and lender both. Do not tell me that you have got to be rich! We have a false standard of greatness in the United States. We think here, that a man must be great, that he must be notorious; that he must be extremely wealthy, or that his name must be upon the putrid lips of rumor. It is all a mistake. It is not necessary to be rich or to be great, or to be powerful, to be happy. The happy man is the successful man. Happiness is the legal tender of the soul.

Joy is wealth.

#### Rules of Life.

Miss Genevieve Ward, who recently celebrated the anniversary of her seventy-second birthday, but who still looks remarkably young, has been giving her views on the secret of perpetual youth.

"The great essential," she said, "is cheerfulness. Cheerfulness is the sunny ray of life. Of course, one must learn to live moderately, too, and to take plenty of exercise, both indoors and out. I take a regular course of physical exercises every morning. Then I walk a few miles every day. I am just starting out now with my friends and my dogs for a four-mile constitutional in Regent's Park; but as to-morrow is my seventy-second birthday, Harriet says I ought to take a ten-mile walk on Hampstead Heath in honor of the occasion. I am afraid I shall tire her out if I do so, but possibly I shall do half of it by myself."

"Cheerfulness," she reiterated, "is the sunny ray of life. I wrote that sentence for a man who asked me for my autograph one day thirty years ago. Yes, it was all of thirty years ago, as time counts. He wrote to me the other day that he had taught it to his children, and now the word has passed to his

children's children, and it has kept them all young.

"Some young people are old; therefore, of course, they die. My mother when at the age of eighty-four was as ardent a pedestrian as I am to-day. She wore sensible short skirts when walking, as I do. Sometimes when we were out together she would point to an old-fashioned woman of, probably only fifty years or thereabouts, creeping along in the mud, holding up her long skirts and nursing herself miserably instead of wearing a suitable gown and being comfortable. 'Look at that old woman!' my mother would say. She was eighty-four, as I told you; but it never entered her head to get old herself. She never did get old."

#### Household Notes.

A solution of oxalic acid is good to clean copper and brass.

Green vegetables are best cooked in open vessels to save the color.

A sun bath is of more value to health than much warming by the fire.

To give a richer flavor to the roast, baste it with drippings instead of water.

A piece of ham bone added to vegetable or stock soup will improve the flavor.

Candles will last much longer if they are kept on ice twenty-four hours before using.

One tablespoon of ammonia to a quart of water will clean gold or silver jewelry.

Hardly any better dusting cloth can be found than the old-fashioned red bandanna handkerchief.

To let vines climb up on wooden walls will seriously damage them, as it promotes decay.

If an oven is too hot, the temperature may be lowered by opening the lid of the range a trifle.

When making sweet croquettes, add a little sugar to the crumbs in which the croquettes are to be rolled.

A pinch of salt and soda added to water in which tough meat or vegetables are boiled will make them more tender.

Celery can be much improved by soaking it for an hour in ice cold water in which a lemon has been squeezed.

Pans greased with butter will make the bottom crust of pies soft and flaky and prevent them from being soggy.

If bread is wrapped in paraffin paper as soon as it is taken from the oven, it will keep fresh and moist much longer.

To clean a copper kettle, rub it with powdered bath brick and paraffin and polish with dry brickdust or whiting.

When finely chopped nuts are needed for cake, salad or sandwiches the nuts should be run through the mincing machine.

Instead of using soap and water to polish painted surfaces, boil a pound of bran in a gallon of water and strain it.

To clean chamois skin so that it will be soft after the washing wring it out of the soapy water and dry without rinsing.

Before using the broiler for fish, heat it and rub over with a piece of salt pork. It will make the broiling process simple.

#### Worth Knowing.

White cornmeal mixed with gasoline is good for cleaning straw hats.

A paint brush that has become hardened with paint can be made soft and pliable by immersing it in boiling vinegar. After it has simmered in this liquid for a few minutes it should be washed thoroughly in warm soapsuds.

A mixture of lemon and salt is recommended as the best eradicator of ink and rust spots. Salt alone will remove soot spots made on carpets when the ashes are removed from the fireplace, as well as claret or fruit stains on napery.

A woman who has had a long experience in catering at church festivities advises the use of plenty of coffee at the first, as in the usual confusion the coffee often turns out weak and characterless, and it is easier to weaken with water than to make it stronger once the meal is being served. A good deal depends upon the coffee used, but a pound and a quarter of ground coffee will make a strong enough beverage for thirty persons.

Some culinary authorities recommend the boiling of onions before frying them to serve with steak. They are certainly cooked through when this is done, and it does not take so much grease to fry them—only enough to give them a coat of brown. When fried raw they require plenty of fat to cook them through and if the pan is very hot they are often blackened on the outside while yet raw within. A few drops of fine vinegar are sometimes added to the onions to give them a delicate piquancy.

To have the pipe that connects the

## If you

love good music, and want to hear it as you have never heard it before, be sure to hear the Victrola—the new style Victor.

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furnace with the chimney removed in the spring, as soon as the fire is out for the season, is good economy. After being brushed thoroughly it should be taken into the attic until autumn. If left in place the pipe rusts, more or less rapidly, during the summer, from its accumulation of soot and the action of dampness. Almost any "man of the house"—or woman either—can replace the clean pipe in the fall.

To make nut bread stir four teaspoonfuls of baking powder into four cups of flour, one cupful of sweet milk, one and a quarter cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of nuts, two well beaten eggs and vanilla flavoring; this is very stiff. Put it into a baking pan, let it stand twenty minutes, spread a little butter over the top, and bake nearly an hour until done.

A stew from a cold roast provides a good way of using up the remnants. The meat should be freed from fat, gristle and bones, cut into small pieces, slightly salted and covered with water. It should simmer until almost ready to break in pieces, when onions and potatoes, peeled and quartered should be added, also a little soup stock if it is available. Cook until the potatoes are done, then thicken with flour. The stew may be attractively served on slices of crisp toast.

Beef loaf is an excellent dish. Take a pound and a half of steak from the flank, piece of suet (size large egg), a large onion. Run all through the chopper till ground finely. Add large cup stale bread crumbs, tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly, forming into a loaf. Place in meat pan, pouring rest of soup over it; baste often. This makes a gravy, too.

Pea soup, if well seasoned and cooked is an economical soup and almost a meal itself if eaten with good bread and butter. Long slow cooking is one secret of success for it. Soak one-half a pound of peas over night. Put on to boil with a teaspoonful of salt, a small piece of onion, a sprig of celery, half a carrot, and a piece of bacon rind. Add two quarts of water. Let simmer about four hours. Strain and rub through a colander. Add a teaspoonful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and thicken slightly with a scant teaspoonful of flour mixed with water.

#### Entirely Satisfactory.

George had been away on business for a whole long week, and during that time he had sent Clara ten letters, six letter-cards and fifty picture postcards. Why, then, was there a touch of coldness in her greeting when he flew to her arms on his return? "Dearest," he whispered, "what is the matter?"

"Oh, George," she said, "you didn't send me a kiss in your ninth letter!"

"My precious," he replied, "that night I had steak and onions for dinner and you wouldn't have liked a kiss after onions, would you?"

And such is the unfathomable power of love, she was satisfied, and nestled to him.

Boy—Please, mum, I've come for the reward you offered.

Lady—Yes, but it was for my canary, not for a cat.

Boy—Yes, but I've just seen this cat eat the canary, so I brought him along.

—M. A. P.

## Crisp, Golden-Brown

### Bits of Corn

# Post Toasties

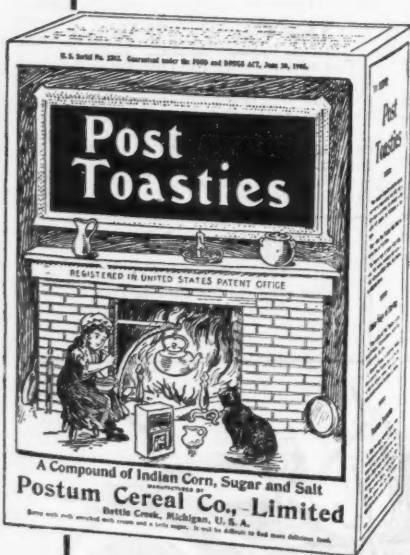
Deliciously flavoured—

Wholesome—

Comforting—

Ready to serve from the package.

With cream or fruit it is a delightful food for Old and Young.



"The Memory Lingers"

Packages 10 cents and 15 cents. Sold by Grocers.

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Transferring the design to the material is very simple. **Directions:**—Place the pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material is laid on a smooth surface and free from wrinkles. These designs can be worked in silk floss, French embroidery cotton or mercerized lustré thread.

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**No. 8010**—Design for centre-piece measuring 18x18 inches, to be made up in thin cambric, linen, Indian-head cotton, batiste, muslin or scrim and worked in Wallachian stitch with mercerized cotton in white or colors.



**No. 8005**—Design to be transferred to a corset cover opening in the front, of cambric, muslin, Persian lawn, nainsook, batiste or China silk, the edges scalloped and worked in buttonhole stitch, the blossoms in solid embroidery and the dots in eyelet stitch, with white mercerized cotton or silk floss, according to taste.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

### White House Recipes.

**Nellie's Cookies.**—To one quart of boiling molasses add one pint of buttermilk; two tablespoons of soda; two tablespoons of ginger; add all the flour you can to this; knead in one pint of lard. Mould out with flour.

**Fruit Cookies.**—Three cups brown sugar; one-half cup each of lard and butter; four eggs; two teaspoons of soda; four of cream tartar; two cups of raisins, stoned; two cups of currants; one cup of English walnuts, chopped; one teaspoonful each of the kind of spices best liked; five cups of flour. Tablespoonful of this dough put into well greased pans some distance apart, and bake in hot oven.

**White Cake.**—One cup sugar, two-thirds cup sweet milk, one-half cup butter, whites of five eggs, two cups flour, two teaspoonsful baking powder. Flavor with vanilla or lemon, bake as a loaf cake, and when cool, cover with a cream frosting, made by boiling one small cup granulated sugar and one-third cup sweet cream together till the mixture will thread from the spoon. Beat till cool and thick, then spread on cake.

**Fruit Mince.**—One pound of figs, one-half pound of dates, one-half pound peanuts. Grind dates and figs in meat chopper, add nuts after they have been chopped, and knead them into the mass

of fruit. When thoroughly mixed, divide into portions, roll into the shape of a finger, and wrap in oiled paper.

**Ginger Cookies.**—One cup sugar; two cups molasses; one cup sour cream; one and one-third cup of lard; four teaspoons of soda; two teaspoons ginger; one teaspoon of cinnamon; four eggs; flour to make a soft dough.

**Ginger Cake.**—One cup of molasses; one cup sour cream; one egg; one teaspoon of cinnamon; one teaspoon of ginger; one teaspoon of soda; one cup of raisins and two cups of flour.

**Molasses Cookies.**—One and a half cups of New Orleans molasses, one-half cup sugar, one scant cup of shortening, one cup of cold water, two teaspoons of soda and one of salt. Roll thin and bake in a brisk oven.

**Cheese Fondue.**—One cup milk, one cup soft fine bread crumbs, one-half cup grated cheese, one egg and one-quarter teaspoon of salt. Beat white and yolk of egg separately. Mix bread, cheese and milk, add yolk of egg and salt and then white of egg well beaten. Put into buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes.

**Molasses Cake.**—One teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon soda, one egg, five table-spoons melted butter, two-thirds cup water, one cup molasses, two cups flour.

**No Eggs Cake.**—Two cups sugar, two cups sour milk, one cup raisins, one-half cup butter, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, three cups flour, one teaspoon soda and a pinch of salt. Makes two small loaves.

**Ribbon Cake.**—One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup milk, three eggs, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake half in two layers. To other half add one-half cup molasses, one cup flour, a little soda, fruit and spice to taste, bake in one layer. Put together with jelly.

### Clever Household Ideas.

Cream cheese into which chili sauce is mixed, rolled into balls and served with lettuce salad, is a most piquant relish.

Milky tumblers should be washed in cold water. Putting them straight into hot water will cloud the glass permanently.

A baker says that a cupful of liquid yeast is equivalent to half a compressed yeast cake or whole dry yeast cake.

When washing tins, use soda and hot water. After drying them, polish with a little dry flour or whiting and a clean cloth.

In testing the oven for cake baking remember that greater heat is required for a cake baked in layers than for a single loaf.

Use butter rather than milk if potatoes need extra thinning. The former makes them soggy, and nothing is worse than milky mashed potatoes.

Macaroons should never be thrown away when not used, as they may be crushed and used to flavor custards, puddings and ice cream.

If eggs are to be stuffed, they must be put into cold water as soon as they are taken from the stove. This will keep the whites in better shape.

If salt fish is required for immediate use, it will freshen much more quickly if soaked in milk instead of water. Sour milk will answer as well as sweet.

It will be found a simple matter to mend a hole in a small boy's trousers pocket if a darning egg is slipped into the pocket and the darning done over it.

Mix stove polish with equal parts of

household ammonia and turpentine and apply to the cool stove; rub off with a soft woolen cloth. It gives a high polish.

Sandwiches prepared in advance of serving time can be kept as fresh as when made by wrapping them in a napkin wrung out in hot water and then placing in a cool place.

Lemon syrup, made by baking a lemon for twenty minutes and then squeezing out the juice in half a cup of sugar is excellent for hoarseness, and to break up a cold.

The white mayonnaise prepared by foreign chefs calls for cream, lemon juice and the white of egg instead of the oil, vinegar and egg yolks of the ordinary mayonnaise.

### At the Reception.

"I understand, Miss Araminta," said the professor, "that you are inclined toward literature."

"Yes," said the blushing spinster. "I wrote for the Bugle Magazine last month."

"Indeed! May I ask what?" asked the professor.

"I addressed all the envelopes for the rejected manuscripts," said Araminta, proudly.—"Harper's Weekly."

They stopped the airship with a jolt. Then ran it in a shed, And dumped the crowd upon a cloud To take the ship ahead.

—Denver "Post."



### Serviceable Dresses

Why not get cotton dress goods that you can be sure will wear well?

### Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey Prints

are calicoes of good old-fashioned quality that have stood the test for over sixty-five years. Their beautiful new designs are printed with absolutely fast color on well-woven cloth of enduring service.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write to him name. We'll help him supply you. The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa. Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

104th JULY POSTCARDS 10c ASSORTED. WRITE FOR YOURS TO-DAY. MILDRED DOUBLEDAY COMPANY, ATHOL, MASS.

## AGENTS HURRY! IT'S GREAT! GET AN APPOINTMENT -- \$50 TO \$100 A WEEK SENSATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY--- MEN AND WOMEN

Every home needs—wants—must have it. Women buy eagerly. Agents excited. Orders coming thick and fast. Brand new. Field untouched. Nothing ever like it before. Never such a seller. Never such a wonderful invention. Be quick—don't wait—experience unnecessary. Just listen! One woman made \$24 first half day. W. H. Morgan, Pa. "Sold 45 Cleaners in 25 hours. Have sold 2 out of 3 persons canvassed." Marvelous results reported from every state. Read on about this great modern household invention. Millions have wanted—needed—for years. Only enjoyed by rich. But here at last for rich and poor. New Home Vacuum Cleaner—Blessing to all. Rushing, whirling, sucking air draws dirt, dust, germs from carpets, rugs, matting, while they remain on floor. Strange—bewildering—phenomenal. No electricity—no motors—no power. Operated in any home by child or frail woman. Weighs 9 lbs. Different from anything ever seen. Purifies atmosphere—wards off disease—stops doctor bills. Sucks dirt from carpets, rugs, matting—from crevices, beneath radiators, furniture, behind doors, closets, etc. Sold on demonstration. Women can't resist. Shown in three minutes. Sold in five. Then on to the next. Women praising, make sales easy. Saves drudgery, cleaning, dusting. Saves taking up carpets—saves time and money. No more brooms, brushes, dust cloths. No more backache. Never such a money maker—never such a blessing to women. Never such a chance to make money easy—quick. Big profit on every sale. But you must hurry.



**READ HOW THE MONEY ROLLS IN.** Cleaners last Saturday—my first attempt. Gustave Anderson, Minn.: "Enclosed find order for 12 Vacuum Cleaners. Ship prompt. One man sold a dozen 3 days." F. I. Pierce, N. Y.: "Wife more than pleased with New Home Vacuum Cleaner. It does all and more than you claim for it." Prof. Geo. S. McDowell, Pa.: "Took 3 1/2 hours free dirt from carpet 10 x 13 ft." L. Banville, O.: "New Home Cleaner best ever. Have arranged for demonstrations in stores." And so it goes—all eager, all say, "It's great." So hurry. You can't fail. Get busy now. Grand invention—great seller. (Hurry! Join the money makers.) Get this money. Don't wait. Don't just wait. How splendid it always have money in abundance. Break away! Break today. Don't write a letter—just a card. Only write—that's all. Begin now to make money. Frank Williams, Neb.: "Home Vacuum Cleaner a dandy; works to perfection, without raising dust." Galt freedom from drudgery, long hours, bossism, job hunting. We want more Agents, Salesmen, Managers—Men and women, at home or traveling, all or spare time to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents. You can't make a mistake. Listen! John Logan gave up \$12 job driving team, now makes \$50 weekly. Writes: "Sold 15 Cleaners to-day. Success is sure." That's the way they all read—So hurry and write. SEND NO MONEY. Just your name on a card. We'll send full instructions and offer good territory. We'll help; we'll start you making money. Write. R. ARNOLD MANUFACTURING CO., 392 Alms Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.

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How the Farmer Can Add to His Income We want every farmer who reads this advertisement to write for our catalogue. It shows how big money can be made canning fruits and vegetables; how easy it is to build up a profitable business by investing only a few dollars in a

**STAHL Canning Outfit** The "Stahl" is the best and cheapest outfit on the market. Made in all sizes and fully guaranteed. Thousands in use. With every outfit for canning we give complete directions and show you how to market canned goods to the best advantage. Write to day for catalogue, F. S. STAHL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 301-E, Quincy, Ill.

## WANTED AGENTS - SALESMEN - MANAGERS WANTED STARTLING OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY FAST At Home or Traveling—All or Spare Time

Experience not necessary. Honesty and willingness to work all we ask. We will give you an appointment worth \$50 to \$75 every week. You can be independent. Always have money in abundance and pleasant position selling greatest labor saving household invention brought forth in fifty years. LISTEN:—One man's orders \$2,650.00 one month, profit \$1,650.00. Sylvester Baker, of Pa., a boy of 14 made \$9.00 in 2 1/2 hours. C. C. Tanner, Ia., 80 years old, averages five sales to seven calls. See what a wonderful opportunity! Room for YOU, no matter what your age or experience, or where you are located—if you are square and will act quick. But don't delay—territory is going fast. Read what others are doing and be influenced by their success. WORK FOR US AND GET RICH. "I do not see how a better seller could be manufactured," writes Parker J. Townsend, Minn. "Called at twenty homes, made nineteen sales." E. A. Martin, Mich. "Most simple, practical, necessary household article I have ever seen" says E. W. Melvin, San Francisco. "Took six dozen orders in four days,"—W. R. Hill, Ill. "Went out first morning, took sixteen orders,"—N. H. Torrence, New York. "Started out 10 a. m., sold thirty-five by 4 o'clock,"—J. R. Thomas, Colo. "Sold 131 in two days,"—G. W. Handy, New York. "I have sold goods for years, but frankly, I have never had a seller like this,"—W. P. Spangenberg, N. J. "Canvassed eleven families, took eleven orders,"—R. Randall, Minn. "SOLD EIGHTEEN FIRST 4 1/2 HOURS. Will start one man working for me today, another Saturday,"—Elmer Menn, Wis. These words are real—they are honest. Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office, and we will give the full postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and every statement we make is absolutely sincere and true. YOU CAN MAKE THIS MONEY: You can make

**\$3000.00 in 3 Months** selling this great invention—The Easy-Wringer Mop—the biggest money maker of the age. Think of it!

A Self-Wringing Mop. No putting hands into the dirty water. No aching backs. No slopping against woodwork. No soiled clothes. No contracting deadly disease from touching hands to filth and germs that come from floor. Can use scalding water containing strong lye. Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Makes house-keeping a pleasure—Makes the day happy. Simple, practical, reliable, it lasts for years. Every woman is interested—and buys. No talking necessary—it sells itself. Simply show it and take the order. Could you imagine an easier, quicker, better way to make money than supplying this demand already created.

We want more agents, salesmen, managers, to fill orders, appoint, supply control sub-agents, 150 per cent profit. No investment required. We own patents and give you exclusive territory, protection, co-operation, assistance. You can't fail, because you risk nothing. HUNDREDS ARE GETTING RICH. Act quick. Write for your copy today. WE WANT A THOUSAND MEN AND WOMEN. Only your name and address on a postal card for information, offer and value. Send no money; able booklet FREE. Tomorrow belongs to the one behind—the opportunity is open TODAY. Write your name and address clearly, giving name of county.

**THE U. S. MOP COMPANY, 842 MAIN ST., LEPSIC, OHIO.**



TURN CRANK TO WRING THE NEW EASY WRINGER MOP

The above cut shows mop wrung up dry, and pictures the good, strong, substantial material used thru-out. When mop is raised from floor it automatically straightens out ready for wringing.

This smaller picture shows mop on floor. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.





## 100% A YEAR For Twenty Years To Cow Owners

That's the marvelously good investment that nearly 1,200,000 satisfied users are finding the

### DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

With one or more cows the corresponding size of DE LAVAL separator saves its cost the first year, in more and better product and less labor, and it may be depended upon to go on doing so for twenty years, as there are already thousands of instances to prove.

There's half this much saving in the use of a DE LAVAL over inferior separators, while other separators last but from six months to five years instead of twenty years. They lose half that might be saved while they do last.

That's the whole separator story in a "nutshell" and the reason for the now nearly universal sale of DE LAVAL cream separators.

A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. Likewise the trial of a DE LAVAL machine.

### The De Laval Separator Co.

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Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, sawmills, threshers. Catalog free.  
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Turn your surplus fruit into money. You can make handsome profits from the sale of cider, vinegar or fruit juices. Write for catalog of outfit.  
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Write for beautiful illustrated catalogue. IT'S FREE.

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## Farm and Garden



In the upper part of this photograph three girls are seen picking peas, delightful work for young people but not for old people. In the background are thrifty old apple trees bordering the highway. In the lower part of the photo a herd of blooded cattle may be seen at the home of a subscriber in N. Y. state.

### Restoring a Worn-Out Farm.

By R. S. Taylor, in Tenn. "Sun."

A number of years ago a young Pennsylvania Dutchman bought a 300 acre farm in one of the southern counties of Indiana. This farm had been run down until by the old methods employed, it was not possible to make a living on it, and the owner had been compelled to sell because of sheer poverty.

The father of the young man who bought the farm had become rich on a farm most of which had been dug out of the hillside. He began gradually to improve the condition of the soil by plowing a little deeper every time. He started a three years' rotation of crops plowing under the stubble on the corn land to add humus. He sowed clover every year on new ground.

When the Indiana farmer sold at auction his belongings, when he left the place, he had less than a dozen animals all told. The Pennsylvania man went in debt for a half-dozen cows, fifty head of sheep and a dozen brood sows. In three years he had increased this number three or four-fold. He made arrangements with the lively stables in the country town four miles distant to keep the manure hauled away from their back door and for five years all his spare time both winter and summer was devoted to this task.

The manure spreader was not known at that time, but he continued to pile the manure upon his acres by the forkful, until his neighbors began to make fun of him. Some of them declared that he would destroy his farm by making it "manure-sick;" but the Pennsylvania man smiled and kept his wagon going to the lively stables and back to the farm with his heavy load.

He was among the first farmers in the state to buy a manure spreader when they came in style.

An old apple orchard on the place at one time consisted of 200 trees in good condition but the Pennsylvania man found less than 100 alive and many of these were so choked with sprouts and injured by insects that they bore nothing. He cut down all the dead trees and patiently pruned the live ones, scraping away the dead bark, whitewashing the trunks—spraying was too new for him then—and within five years he had seventy-five healthy trees which produced big crops every other year with fair yields between.

At first he hired two men to help him and he kept them busy winter and summer. Later he hired another and yet another and still there seemed to be more work to do than ever before.

He plowed out the idle fence rows, cleaned up the wood lot, removing every dead tree. He opened up the water ditches and put wire fences in place of the old rail harbors for insects.

The young farmer closely followed the methods of his father and with such good effect that within six years

after he had bought this worn-out old farm he had completely restored its fertility and transformed it into a thrifty, clean, well-managed profitable farm.

His corn yield had been brought up from fifteen bushels to eighty bushels per acre. He raised 200 bushels of potatoes per acre. His wheat ran from twenty to thirty-five bushels and his oat crops were the largest in the township.

He sold little grain excepting wheat. All the rest was fed to cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry and not a pound of fertility was allowed to escape.

To-day the farm is worth several times the sum he paid for it and it is growing in productiveness and value every year.

### Co-Operation on Farms.

Several farmers of western New York are considering a plan that has been suggested to them by one of their sons who is attending the Cornell agricultural school. The plan consists in a number of farmers who reside not too far apart forming an association and hiring an expert scientific farmer who could intelligently direct the farming operations of the members, analyze the different soils and determine what they lack and the crops best suited to the land, instruct the members in the preparation of the different formulas for spraying trees and growing crops and the proper time to spray, and in the proper selection of different seeds for planting.

The farms in this vicinity will not average much over 100 acres and in the rough draft of the plan it was figured that if twenty farmers could be enrolled who would be willing to pay \$100 a year each, a first-class man could be secured and he would have but slightly over 2000 acres to supervise with no manual labor to do. With the superintendent located at some central farm where he could be accessible on the telephone and with some fairly rapid means of conveyance the plan looks feasible and may revolutionize farming methods in the Genesee valley.

Manure.—It is my judgment that every load of manure I spread on a field is worth at a very low estimate \$1.50 a load the first year. It will be worth at least one-third more than this the second year. Just how long the effect will be felt I am not prepared to say. Of so great value is this manure that I would always advise the use of a spreader. One man with a spreader can do more than two the old way. Furthermore the manure is distributed evenly and we can put on just the amount desired. This is hardly possible when a man does it with a fork. The time saved by the spreader is certainly worth something to every man during the busy season but I notice that it is only the best farmers who have such things but others might get into this class by buying a spreader.

### Fighting the Garden Enemies.

The following table will be useful to the man or woman who does gardening in earnest. It should be pasted up for ready reference. The only way to have a really good garden is to fight its enemies all the time—not part of the time—and exactly at the right time, says the "Farm World."

Asparagus.—Beetle—Let fowls run in beds; leave a few plants as traps; spray after cutting season with arsenate of lead.

Miner—Mines and girdles stems at or below surface. Leave trap plants for fly to lay eggs on in spring and destroy these in June.

Rust—Cut out and burn affected plants; after cutting season is over, spray at intervals of ten days with bordeaux. Keep soil full of humus and fertility.

Bean.—Pod-Spot—Roundish spots on pods and leaves. Select pods free from disease. Spraying with bordeaux not effective unless thoroughly done.

Weevil—Fumigate for twenty-four hours in tight box with carbon bisulphide, teaspoonful for every cubic foot of space in box. Keep fire away from fumes.

Feet.—Aphis—Spray young plants with kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap.

Flea-Beetle—Spray with bordeaux as needed.

Leaf-Spot—Spray with bordeaux when four or five leaves have expanded, and repeat every ten to fourteen days.

Cabbage and Cauliflower.—Black Rot—Avoid infected soil; soak seed in formalin, one pound to twenty gallons of water, for fifteen minutes.

Club-Rot—Avoid infected soil; apply seventy-five to one hundred and fifty bushels of lime per acre one and one-half to four years before planting.

Cut-Worms—Trap with poisoned bait.

Harlequin-Bugs—Plant mustard early as trap-crop, and destroy.

Lice—Spray with decoction of tobacco.

Maggot—Dip plants before setting in arsenate of lead and set deeply; apply disks of tarred paper to stems; powdered hellebore placed at base of each plant.

Worm—Spray with arsenate of lead until head forms and then with pyrethrum or hellebore.

Celery.—Blight—Spray with bordeaux after transplanting and repeat every two weeks.

Maggot—Dust with slaked lime before earthing up.

Parsley-Worm—Spray with arsenate of lead early; later, hand-pick.

Root-Rot—Drain the soil.

Cucumber.—Anthracnose—Spray with bordeaux when plants begin to vine and repeat every two weeks.

Bacterial Wilt—Destroy beetle, which distributes it.

Beetle—Dust with lime or road dust; tobacco dust also a repellent; cover plants with netting.

Downy Mildew—Spray with bordeaux.

Leaf-Blight—Spray with bordeaux.

Eggplant.—Leaf Spot—Spray with bordeaux as soon as plants are established in field; repeat every two or three weeks till first fruits are half grown.

Lettuce.—Aphis—Use tobacco-dust or stems freely in manuring soil; burn tobacco-stems slowly under glass.

Earth Louse—Drench roots with tobacco decoction.

Rosette—Sterilize soil; get special directions.

Rot—Sterilize soil with steam before planting.

Muskmelon.—See under cucumber.

Onion.—Blight—Bordeaux (two thirds strength) every ten days from time plants are well up till harvest.

Maggot—Carbolic acid emulsion at base of plants, repeating every week for three or four weeks.

Smut—Apply formalin, one pint to thirty gallons of water, by drip attachment on seeder, and cover at once; or drill in seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five bushels of ground lime to acre before seeding.

Thrips—Kerosene emulsion when insects first appear; repeat as necessary.

Pea.—Aphis—Use tobacco-stems in furrow when planting; dust vines with tobacco-dust before lice appear.

Blight—Bordeaux just before bloom; repeat if necessary.

Weevil—See under bean.

Potato.—Colorado Beetle—Arsenate of lead or paris green when beetle appears.

Early Blight—Bordeaux when plants are six inches high, repeating every two weeks.

Flea Beetle—Bordeaux and paris green or arsenate of lead.

Late Blight—Bordeaux every two weeks.



(Always combine bordeaux and arsenate treatment where possible to do so.)

Scab.—Soak uncut seed one hour in corrosive sublimate or two hours in formalin.

Radish.—Maggot.—See under cabbage.

Squash.—Bug.—Cover plants, till well started, with netting; plant a few early as traps; destroy bugs and eggs; burn plants when crop is gathered.

Borer.—Plant early summer squash as traps; keep main crop under netting till well started; plow deep in spring.

(See also under cucumber.)

Sweet Potato.—Black Rot.—Treat good roots as for potato scab; discard old diseased tubers; bed in sand.

Tomato.—Blossom End Rot.—Give plenty of water.

Leaf-Blight.—Bordeaux in plant beds and repeat every three weeks in field.

Turnip.—Club-Root.—Treat as for cabbage.

Watermelon.—(See under cucumber.)

#### How to Drain Farm Lands.

In addition to other necessary elements, soil must contain a certain percentage of water in order to yield the largest possible returns. A perfectly dry soil is dead, and worthless for producing crops. On the other hand, a soil completely saturated with water will produce nothing but aquatic plants, and hence is worthless for cereals, fruit and other valuable products.

Surface drainage is accomplished by open ditches, which in addition to receiving and removing water from the surface of land contiguous to them, may if sufficiently deep, act as receiving drains for water which percolates through a porous substratum through which the ditches are excavated, and under such conditions facilitate under-drainage as well as carry off water from the surface.

Under-drainage is that which directly affects the soil and puts it in condition for plant production. The use of drain tiles for this purpose introduced in England about the year 1810 has increased to such an extent, and the art of using them has been so perfected, that the tile drain is now regarded as the best type of under-drain. Well burned clay pipes of circular form, one to two feet long, are laid through the soil in a continuous line upon such a grade that any water which finds its way into them will be carried by gravity to some lower point thus conveying the surplus away. The water enters the lines of tile through openings, left between the ends of the "joints" as they are commonly called.

The drain being surrounded by soil, the spaces of which are filled with water, the water in the soil flows by gravity through the crevices between the ends of the tiles, thus entering the drain, and passes off more or less rapidly, according to the grade upon which the line is laid. The process does not leave the soil without moisture, but only removes the surplus, leaving just enough moisture to keep the soil in a fertile condition.

#### Boys' Intensive Farming.

More than 12,000 boys in the southern states, less than eighteen years old, planted and cultivated an acre of corn each last year under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, says "Youth's Companion."

The average yield of corn to the acre in 1909 was a little more than twenty-five bushels. The South Carolina boy, who made the best record, produced 152½ bushels. The winning Mississippi boy raised 147 bushels, the Arkansas boy 135 and the boy in Virginia 122. The average raised by each of the 12,000 was sixty bushels.

Intensive cultivation is worth while on all crops. The average yield of potatoes to the acre in 1909 was 107 bushels, but the Maine farmers averaged 225 bushels, and some of the most progressive of them dug 400 bushels to the acre. The yield of corn and potatoes depends more upon cultivation and fertilization than upon the soil, and there is practically no part of the United States in which these crops cannot be raised successfully.

It is beyond doubt that larger crops can be produced from ten acres thoroughly tilled than from two or three times ten acres cultivated as they usually are. The fact that the South Carolina prize winner raised more corn on one acre than the average farmer produces from six tells a story that should not be lost upon those for whose benefit the experiment was made.

"If the tongue had not been formed for articulation, man would still be a beast in the forest."—Emerson.

#### Loss of Stable Manure.

It is pertinent also to here refer to the trials conducted by the Cornell agricultural station to demonstrate the losses to stable manure when exposed to leaching and weathering. A pile of manure that contained elements worth \$5.48 after being exposed for five months was worth only \$2.03. Leaving manure in piles in the field is an antiquated method that should never be practiced for the reason that it results in fertilizing the spots where the heaps lie too heavily, giving them fully three times as much of the fertilizing elements as they need, while three times as much ground receives less than it needs or not enough to make a showing. Where manure is allowed to lie in heaps on a field for a few weeks or a month it is an impossibility to spread it so as to get an even distribution of organic matter and of the elements of fertility. It is preferable to spread the manure direct from the wagon with a fork, although this is by no means an up to date way of handling it. For the most economical results manure should be hauled direct from the barn as soon as it is made and scattered over the fields by means of a spreader. In this way, and in this way only, can the full value of manure be saved, provided, of course, enough bedding is used in the barn to nicely absorb all the liquid excrement, the plant food of which amounts to nearly one-half of the total.

#### A Cattle Growing Experiment.

A city business man owning a farm in the vicinity of Rochester sold last week twenty head of fat cattle for \$2500, or 8 cents per pound "on the hoof." While these steers may properly be called prize cattle, the fact remains that customers of markets in which the meat of these cattle was sold were not only treated to a surprise in the matter of quality but paid a less price per pound than they had recently been paying for western beef which had been subjected to cold-storage treatment.

It is to be hoped that a full and detailed report of this successful experiment will be made for the benefit of western New York farm owners. It is a known fact that cattle-raising in western New York has declined almost to the vanishing point, so far as beef cattle are considered. At the same time there are few average farms which do not include more or less land that is especially adapted to cattle-raising and is good for little else.

It is not contended that the retail prices of beef would be greatly lowered by the increased activity of the home cattle-growing industry. But profits now going elsewhere would go to the cattle grower, and consumers of the product would be assured a wholesome supply of meat at no greater price.

A Leveling Instrument.—In order to get the best results in a system of drainage, the work should be laid out with a leveling instrument. No one can be relied upon to guess a grade correctly, nor can any one arrange a system of grades with economy, and at the same time get the best possible work out of the system, without first knowing the facts as determined by a dependable leveling instrument. The slight grades upon which lines of tiles may be laid with satisfactory results are a surprise to many; indeed they were regarded as entirely impracticable until the experience of recent years proved the contrary. Lines of drain tiles laid on a grade as low as one-half an inch per 100 feet in firm soil will operate successfully, providing the lines are not too long, while drains laid on grades of one to two inches per 100 feet may be counted by the hundreds of miles and their successful operation is attested by thousands of acres of cultivated lands. It is not difficult to impress upon the mind of any one who will give the matter attention the fact that such work must be laid out with accuracy, and this can not be done without the aid of a dependable telescope farm level.

#### Remedy for Potato Blight.

An effectual remedy for potato blight has been found in bordeaux mixture, which consists of four pounds of copper sulphate and five or six pounds of fresh lime in sixty gallons of water. This remedy is also effectual against what is known as the early blight, which attacks the early varieties, while the late blight seldom appears before the 1st of August and does not attack the late kinds unless they are planted late in the season. This mixture can be used in connection with paris green or arsenate of lead for the potato beetle. The arsenical article is especially valuable, as it does not burn the foliage and adheres so firmly that it is not easily washed off by rain.



Amatite on Roof of Dunn Edge Tool Co., Oakland, Me.

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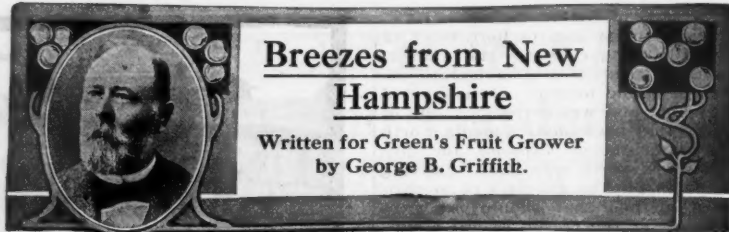
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## Breezes from New Hampshire

Written for Green's Fruit Grower  
by George B. Griffith.

### The Jolly Sugar Season.

Continued from Last Issue.

The best sugar makers cover sap buckets, use the divided evaporator, work with a thermometer and strain through felt cloth to remove all the niter. The sugar bush giving best results is owing to the greater amount of sunshine which the trees receive. Low tapping gives most sap, and high tapping the sweetest. There is some advantage in tapping the tree on the side which has most branches. The glucose or sap increases as the season advances.

In round numbers the maple sugar production of this country is about 50,000,000 pounds per year, which gives about three-fourths of a pound per year per capita of the people in this country. Of this amount Vermont produces about one-third. An increase of one cent per pound in the price of this product would give Vermont sugar makers the additional sum of \$150,000 per year. One maple in the town of Duxbury, Vt., produced thirty-two pounds of sugar last year. Five quarts of the sap of another tree in Corinth made one pound of sugar, and still another tree ran a barrel of sap in twenty-four hours.

Mr. H. T. Mills, a strictly veracious farmer, living on his farm northwest of Burr Oak, Kansas, has a natural curiosity worth mentioning. He recently produced for inspection a respectable sized lump of sugar, which he had made from water caught as it ran from a living spring upon his place. The process of manufacture was similar to that by which maple sugar is produced from the sap of the maple tree, namely by "boiling it down." The amount of sugar "tried out" from three gallons of pure spring water was one and a half pounds.

Mr. Mills has his attention called to the peculiar quality of the water of this spring by the fact that his cattle refused to drink it, and then by "sampling," its sweetness inducing him to try the experiment of sugar making from such singular material, with the result stated.

Those who have tasted this sugar—which has almost the identical appearance of maple—are struck with its similarity of taste. There is enough difference, however, to convince one that it is not maple, but that it is an excellent quality of sugar, with a strong maple flavor one is forced to believe. Strange as it may seem, the story is true, not a hoax for the amusement of the over-credulous.

### History of the Potato.

The potato, for a long time one of our most popular vegetables, is a native of South America; but the cultivated plant yields a product infinitely superior in quantity and quality to its wild brother. There is no evidence, though there is opinion, of the exact date of the introduction of this plant—our potato—into England. But, as it is figured in Gerard's "Herbal," published in 1597, though under the mistaken name of batatas, it must have been previously known in England. Both of the plants referred to came to Europe—to Spain—from Spanish America, about a century before—1509. As the beauty of the plant could not be the motive, our potato must have been introduced into Spain, whence it spread into the lower countries while under Spain, as an article of food; but it did not for many years become an article of food in any of the countries or in England, in fact, the introduction of this humble edible into the gardens and on to the tables of the people of Europe encountered, for more than two centuries, such opposition that the philosophers of the age were powerless to persuade the people to use the tuber.

Ireland was the first country in Europe in which it became generally grown as an article of food. Thence it extended to Lancashire, and the Lancastrians made it known, and brought it into use in other English counties. That "no cockney can boil a potato," was a common opinion in Lancashire. Sydney Smith gave it his sanction when he said the first question to put to a candidate cook is, "Can you boil a potato?" There is a tradition that one Hawkins introduced the potato into Ireland. There is nothing in the diaries of Evelyn or Pepys relating to this plant. Had Pepys eaten of

it tentatively, we think he would have noted it as he does teas and nettled porridge.

The history of the potato exhibits the strength of prejudice and the ease with which a trifling circumstance will often remove it.

Louis XV. of France one day wore a bunch of potato-flowers at a court festival. Then the people obsequiously acknowledged that the potato might be useful, and in a few years its cultivation as an article of food became universal.

One of the sentences in a Dakota orator's speech eulogized the potato, said he:

"Very often an entire family in Dakota sits upon one end of a potato while the other end is roasting in the fire!"

Louis XV. would have been very proud of his potato-blossom bouquet could he have foreseen such a growth of the potato as this Dakota variety. Shakespeare mentions potatoes twice—once in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," once in "Troilus and Cressida." In the latter and later play Thersites, in the former Falstaff, is the speaker of the word. Owing to the obscurity of the allusions in the poet, the bearing of that portion is not very clear. But the following notes on the passages in Singer's edition make the subject quite clear. On the passage in "Merry Wives of Windsor," the editor says: "The sweet potato was used in England as a delicacy long before the introduction of the common potato by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1586. It was imported in considerable quantities from Spain and the Canaries, and was supposed to possess the power of restoring decayed vigor. The kissing-comfits were made of these and eringo roots, and were perfumed to make the breath sweeter. Gerarde attributed the same virtues to the common potato."

On the passage in "Troilus and Cressida" is the following note: "Luxuria was the appropriate term of the old school divines for the sin incontinence, which is accordingly called luxury by all our old English writers. The degrees of this sin and its partitions are enumerated by Richard Rolle, the hermit of Hampole, in his Speculum Vitae, MS. penes me. And Chaucer, in his 'Parson's Tale,' makes it one of the deadly sins: Luxury, or lasciviousness, is said to have a potato-finger, because that root was thought to strengthen the body, and procure bodily lust."

It is not generally known that the potato's stalk produces in Austria a cottony flax. In Sweden, sugar is extracted from its roots. By combustion, it yields a quantity of potash. Its apples, when ripe, ferment and yield vinegar by exposure, or spirit by distillation. Its tubercles made into a pulp are used as a substitute for soap in bleaching. By different manipulations it is made to furnish two kinds of flour, a gruel, and a cellular pitch which in times of scarcity may be made into bread or applied to increase the bulk of bread made from grain. Its starch is little, if at all, inferior to the Indian arrow-root. It seems, therefore, very strange that in early times it made such slow progress, and that there was a general silence about it.

### The Social Welfare.

One phase of this revival of religion is significant. Its main concern is less for individual than for social well-being. The two cannot well be separated, and doubtless those who are earnestly promoting it have a consciousness of their own personal need of deliverance from the engrossing mammonism. But the emphasis rests on the common danger, and the salvation sought is primarily a social salvation. The notion seems to be gaining that the moral health of the individual cannot well be preserved in a fetid social atmosphere. Heretofore there has been much protest against any close contact of religion with business or with politics. Now it seems to be assumed that nothing but religion can renovate brutalized business and corrupt politics. It is a great enlargement of the popular conception of religion, and ought to gain for it some new consideration.

Never feed moldy food of any kind to a hen. That's the way a good deal of sickness comes to the poultry yard.

### Showers.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John Calvin Rose, Hartford, W. Va.  
Come, most welcome April showers,  
Bearing with you promise true,  
That in May shall open the flowers  
Nourished on this day by you.

'Now we seek the shelter gladly,  
When thy merry sound we hear,  
For we know, and feel not sadly,  
Blooming time is very near.

Of in life the rain doth trickle,  
Making gloomy the long day;  
But we know that what seems sickle  
Only brighter paints the May.

### When Grant Went A-Courtin'.

I was nearing my seventh birthday, that bright spring afternoon in 1843, writes Mrs. Emma Dent Casey, General Grant's sister-in-law, in the "Circle Magazine," when, with my four little darky playmates, Henrietta, Sue, Ann, and Jeff, I went out hunting for birds' nests. They were my slaves as well as my chums, for father had given them to me at birth, and as we were all of about an age, we used to have some good times together. This day, I remember, we were out in front of the turnstile and I had my arms full of birds' nests and was clutching a tiny unfledged birdling in one hand when a young stranger rode blithely up to the stile.

"How do you do, little girl!" he called out to me. "How do you do! Does Mr. Dent live here?"

I was very much embarrassed. Every feminine mind will know how I felt to be caught like that. Besides, I thought him the handsomest person I had ever seen in my life, this strange young man. He was riding a splendid horse, and, oh, he sat it so gracefully! The whole picture of him and his sleek, prancing steed was so good to look upon that I could do nothing but stare at it—so forgetting the poor little crying thing in my hand that I nearly crushed it to death. I knew he was a soldier from the barracks, because he had on a beautiful blue suit with gold buttons down the front, but he looked too young to be an officer. I stood staring at him, and he sat his horse, smiling at me until he said again:

"Come, little girl. Can't you answer me? Is this Mr. Dent's house?"

I said at last, "Yes, sir," and let my arms drop and the little bird and the treasured nests all went tumbling down on the ground. The young stranger laughed and got off his horse.

### Gypsy Moth Discovered.

The dread gypsy moth is reported to have been discovered on Long Island in a freight car containing nursery stock from Massachusetts, and the state department of agriculture has taken prompt steps to prevent the spread of the pest. The legislature recently appropriated \$75,000 as an emergency fund to be used in combating the moth should it enter the state.

When the great gypsy moth begins to emerge for its annual feast upon the Massachusetts foliage it will encounter a million foreign enemies at once, which were not in the woods last summer. One hundred colonies of the little Japanese parasite known as the schedius have just been planted from the insectary by W. F. Fiske. In each colony there are about 10,000 parasites. These colonies have been liberated in different parts of the infected area. In three months about 1,000,000 more will be liberated.

They attack the gypsy moth eggs, showing a marked preference for the eggs in which the embryonic caterpillars have developed. With one of these in its way, the little gypsy-moth caterpillar will have slight chances of ever reaching the foliage on the trees.

### A Tame Wild Mouse.

I was waiting at the drumminglog of the ruffed grouse for the bird to come and perform before me. My place of concealment was in the branches of a fallen dead spruce. I had not been waiting long before a whitefooted mouse appeared among the branches on the ground almost under me. It was interesting to see how freely he moved from place to place, all the while traveling under the snow, which had many caverns formed in it by the sun, for it was early spring. Another mouse soon made his appearance, and I watched the two for some time as they searched for food. It was not long before one of the mice was nibbling at my shoe, but the slightest movement of my foot which was resting on the trunk of the tree, sent him scurrying to the shelter of the branches below. By patient advances, however, I was able to touch the little fellow with the tips of my extended fingers, and five minutes later I was stroking his back as you might stroke a kitten's.—"St. Nicholas."

A wax from the Madagascar raffle palm is proving a good substitute for beeswax.





Was there ever a farmer's boy who has not carved his name upon the bark of beech trees. In the above photograph a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower after a long absence returns to the old beech tree on which he carved his name when a boy on the farm. The beech is an interesting and beautiful tree. Beech nuts are one of the finest flavored of all nuts.

## Aunt Hannah's Replies

### Girls Want Husbands.

Letter to Speaker Cannon, Chairman of Congress.

Dear Sir: We are living where young men are in scarce supply. We girls need husbands. It looks to us as though Congress had overlooked this important question. Will you please see that Congress does something to aid us girls in getting good husbands.—Jennie Jones, Montana.

Aunt Hannah's reply: While the above letter was not addressed to me but was written to Speaker Cannon, at Washington, I take the liberty of commenting upon it. It is seldom that we hear such frank expressions from girls on the question of marriage. Girls and young men do not express themselves freely on this subject. While it is assumed by the public that girls do desire husbands and that young men do desire wives, no one is expected to say as much. Indeed it is customary for girls to announce that they will never marry and that they desire to be old maids. I like to hear the truth. I like frankness of expression. I am inclined to frankness myself, therefore I see something to admire in this girl who has the courage to express herself honestly and say that she and her friends desire husbands.

This is a natural and worthy desire. Surely girls want husbands. They want a home, they desire to be of some account in the world. It is ordained by the Creator that girls should have homes, should have husbands and should rear up noble families.

There is no greater question before the country to-day than this of securing worthy husbands for worthy girls and the establishment of happy homes.

If you read the papers carefully you will be tempted to decide that the cost of living, the prices of farm products and of farm lands, and the action of Congress are of the greatest importance to the country. But they are as nothing compared to this greater question suggested by the above letter.

But how is Congress to provide husbands for worthy young women? My answer is that they can do something toward this desirable object by bringing about a period of prosperity in the business world and by a cessation of interference with business problems.

There is no doubt but that the great panic of 1907 was caused largely by the acts of political leaders at our national capital.

There has been a continuous warfare against farm publications and popular magazines of late years. While our political authorities claim to have great respect for farmers and fruit growers, appreciating the great wealth that these ruralists bring to the nation each year, and without which we would all be starving, certain leaders seemed on the eve of shutting off the supply of farm papers and other publications read by farmers by adding largely to the postage on these publications.

Yes, Congress can do much towards furnishing encouragement to young people who desire to get married. When hard times come there are hundreds of thousands of young people who must delay getting married. When good times come and farmers are receiving good prices for their products, when the wheels of the great factories are buzzing and the railroads are employing all of their cars in handling the products of the farm, marriages are encouraged all over this broad land, and happy homes are established and waste lands are made productive, dry lands are irrigated, rocky and stumpy lands are cleared of encumbrances. Orchards, vineyards and berry fields are planted and many hearts are made happy.

I am going to speak another good word for the church. The church is a marvelous institution. Among its great achievements is the bringing together of young people who thus become acquainted leading many people to happy marriages that might otherwise never have met. The church is not only the social center of cities and villages but of the rural districts throughout the world. If young people meet at a dance they are not likely to get acquainted with such a nice class of young people as they would if the acquaintance was formed at the church gatherings. Vicious people are not attracted to church societies, church entertainments or church services on Sunday. You meet there only the desirable members of society as a rule. Long live the church and meanwhile let Congress do what it can in response to the above honest letter.

The scientists have been poking Ma Earth in the ribs, looking at her teeth, and analyzing her rivers, and they announce that she is 460,000,000 years old. But she doesn't look a day over 300,000,000.

### Uses of Lemons.

**Relieves Neuralgia.**—Neuralgia and headache may be relieved by rubbing the affected parts with California lemon juice.

**Removes Corns.**—You can remove a wart or corn by putting a piece of California lemon on it a few times. Bind it on.

**For Rheumatism.**—Rheumatic and neuralgic aches and pains are banished by the juice, well diluted, taken internally, while the lemon bath, mentioned further on, will aid in preventing rheumatism, by keeping the skin healthy.

**For Bee Stings.**—Bee and insect stings are relieved by a few drops of lemon juice.

**For Catarrh.**—In catarrh use the juice with three times the quantity of warm water and a little salt. Snuff into the nostrils twice a day.

**Insures Good Health.**—Even in ordinary good health, a lemonade once or twice a day, will keep the stomach and other parts of the system in good working order.

**As a Mouth Wash.**—To clean the mouth, teeth and tongue of a patient, rinse or wipe with California lemon juice, slightly diluted.

**For Biliousness.**—The juice of a lemon in water, before breakfast, and at bed time, is good for bilious troubles. Keep it up for several days. Never drink the pure juice, always dilute it.

**For Scurvy.**—Lemon juice will prevent and cure scurvy.

**For Chills and Tender Feet.**—Lemon juice cures chills and relieves cold, damp or tender feet. For chills, sprinkle salt on a slice of California lemon and rub affected parts.

**Lemonade.**—In making lemonade, use the juice of one lemon to a glass of water. Don't allow any one to use the prepared juice in your lemonade; see the lemon squeezed.

**Lemon Honey.**—Into 3 ounces of fresh butter and a cupful of sugar melted together, stir the beaten yolks of 3 eggs, into which has been mixed the grated peel of a large California lemon. Stir over the fire until it begins to thicken; and then add the juice of the lemon. Continue stirring until as thick as honey, then pour into jelly tumblers and cover. It is nice for a layer cake.

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Our labor saving attachment

sews a new heel or toe in stock-

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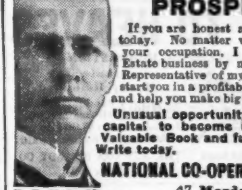
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If you are honest and ambitious write me

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Rubber Roofing. Absolutely guaranteed

waterproof, fire-resisting, and long-lived.

Special process of long-fibre wool felt satur-

ated in asphalt. Heavily coated on both

sides. Cannot crack, wrinkle or leak.

We pay the freight to all points east of the western boundary line of

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low that the quality is not as high

as the high-priced roofings. Write for samples and book, or

order here on our guarantee of satisfaction or money back. These

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RUBBER ROOFING

## LOWEST FACTORY PRICE

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35-lb. Roll, 108

sq. ft., 1-ply \$1.36

45-lb. Roll, 108

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Free Cement and Special Roofing

Nails included in each roll.

Hammer quickly

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We Will Send Express Prepaid a Five Pound Friction Top Can. Packed in a Neat Wood Box

For \$1.00—Either Arsenate of Lead or Bordo-Lead

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS—IT WILL PAY YOU TO USE THESE SPRAYS

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other foliage-eating insects. Has all improvements—adjustable

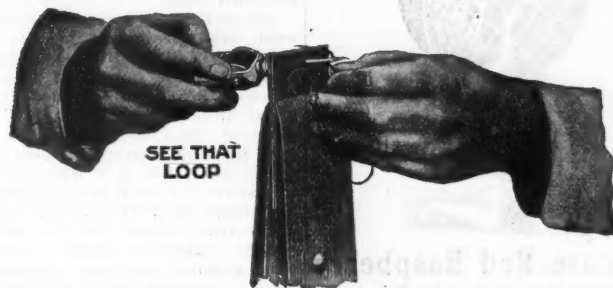
wheel width, spray and pressure instantly regulated. Capacity

20 to 40 acres a day. **FREE FORMULA BOOK**

Send for instruction book showing the famous Garfield, Empire

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## THE FARMER'S SEWING AWL

This newly patented sewing awl is the handiest little farm tool invented. It is practically a harness sewing machine. It makes a lock stitch and does away with old-fashioned bristles with "waxed ends" for sewing leather. It will sew through any thickness of leather green or dry. You can use it as a surgical instrument in sewing up wounds, such as wire cuts in stock.

It will sew canvas, carpets, rugs, shoes, gloves, etc. It is fine for women's use in tying comforters, etc. Every awl is supplied with both a straight and curved needle, grooved and fitted with an eye for the thread like a sewing machine needle. The handle carries the extra tools, so they are not easily lost. Handy to carry in the pocket.

It will save many dollars in repairing boots and shoes. The wheel shown in the cut carries the thread or "waxed end."

**NOTE**—After thread has been forced clear through the leather release the thread spool as shown in the illustration, and draw out twice the amount of thread as will cover distance you intend to sew, leaving needle stationary until thread has been drawn out. Then withdraw the needle, holding the thread rather firmly in left hand, merely allowing enough thread to go back to release needle to start new stitch. Proceed as in cut.

**OUR OFFER.** If you will send us three new subscriptions at 50 cents each, we will send you the Farm Sewing Awl for your trouble, postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for \$1.00, postpaid.

**GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.**



**A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER**

THE LONG SERVICE AND THE COMFORT IT GIVES MAKES IT THE SLICKER OF QUALITY

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I would send you our Valuable Sample Outfit Free this very minute. Let me start you in a profitable business. You do not need one cent of capital. Experience unnecessary. Big Profits. Will give you credit if necessary. Premiums Free. New plan, goods shipped prepaid. LISTEN—Mary Brennan, Mass., gave up \$10 a week job to come with us. Last week she made \$30 in 3 days. You can too. George Gilbert, formerly Chief of Police, Ohio, made \$1000 in his spare time. Write me now for Free Outfit.

Wm. H. DOTY, Treas., 137 Doty Bldg., Boston, Mass.

**Cattle Manure In Bags** Shredded or Pulverized

Best and safest manure for market gardeners' use, absolutely pure, no waste, no danger. Write for circulars and prices.

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COUGHS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION

Guaranteed or Money Refunded

Newton's Head for Heavies, "Horse Troubles"

Explains fully. \$1.00 per can at dealers, or express paid.

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You know that you must depend upon honey bees largely for the pollination of fruit blossoms. Why not keep bees yourself and reap double benefits? A few hives will make a big difference in your fruit crop and the honey you will harvest the first season will more than pay for the initial outlay. It isn't much work either.

### Subscribe to Gleanings in Bee Culture

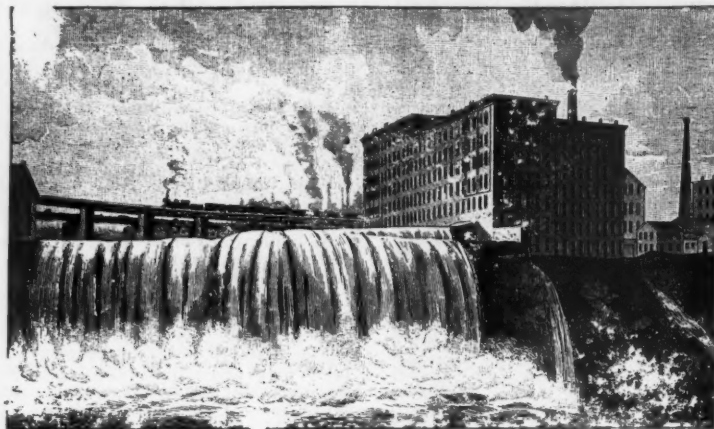
And learn what others are doing and what you can do. It gives all the latest information on the subject. \$1 per year semi-monthly; six months' trial for 25 cents. Send your subscription to-day and ask for our new catalog and a booklet on bee culture. We will send them free and cheerfully answer all your inquiries.

THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY,  
Box 28, Medina, Ohio.



### Syracuse Red Raspberry

BEST NEW HARDY BERRY. This is the largest and best of all. Well tested at Green's Fruit Farm. It is a vigorous grower and a great producer. It remains bearing for six weeks. Bright red in color, firm and of high quality. Introduced and for sale only by GREEN'S NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The upper falls of the Genesee river at Rochester, N. Y., from a wood engraving, through the kindness of Geo. D. Ramsdell. Wood engraving is an expensive process of making pictures. The new process of photo engraving has almost entirely done away with wood cuts.

### The Blessed Road.

Three roads led out to Calvary. The first was broad and straight, That Pilate and great Caiaphas Might ride thereon in state.

The second was the felons' road, Cruel and hard to tread For those who bore the cross's load, For those whose footsteps bled.

The third road slunk through mean de-filés, Fearing the open sky; And Judas crept the dreadful miles To Calvary thereby.

The highroad up to Calvary Was blotted from the land; Where Judas hid, the jackal cries By thorn-cursed drifts of sand.

But that poor road the felons went— How fair it now appears, Smoothed wide by myriads penitent And flower-set by their tears! —Charles Buxton Going in the April "Century."

### Location of Fishing Holes.

Written by Charles A. Green for "Forest and Stream."

As I was born and brought up on the shores of the Honeoye creek, one of the principal branches of the Genesee river, my thoughts often revert to the old fishing holes on that stream.

There were certain deep holes, always situated on the far shore of a bend or curve, of the creek, and always located in a depression in the stream just before the creek passed over riffles.

The first fishing hole above the dam, at the village of Rush, known to me, was a mile above the village at a point where a brook enters the creek. The brook doubtless brought down food for the fish. The clear water of the brook may also have attracted the fish to this spot. The next fishing hole was one fourth mile further up stream, on the far shore of a curve, on the border of a maple grove. The next fishing hole was about one hundred yards up stream, on the opposite side of the stream, on the far shore of a curve just above the riffles.

Following up stream the next fishing hole was at the entrance of a small spring brook, also on the outer curve of the creek. The next fishing hole was three hundred rods higher up, also on the outer curve above riffles.

So well known were these fishing holes that we never expected to see any person fishing in any other places than in these holes unless they were whipping the stream for pickerel. In the fishing holes mentioned we caught mullet, suckers, rock bass, bullheads and occasionally a pickerel and a large mouthed bass.

When I recall my early fishing days upon this stream I marvel at the fact that nearly all of the fish caught were found in these few holes along a distance of nearly three miles up stream above the village dam, and I ask the question "why should the fish congregate in these particular spots?" I am aware that this is a difficult question to answer. I have never fished a lake or stream without learning that there are certain places where fish can be caught, whereas in other numerous expanses along the lakes or streams no fish are caught. This was my experience thirty years ago in the Adirondacks, in the wildest lakes seldom visited by man at that time. In one of those wild lakes, known as Charlie's pond, encircled by mountains, we caught practically all of our trout in a small

place at the east end. I have met with similar experience along the islands and bays of the St. Lawrence river, and in the lakes of Canada, where I have caught my entire string of fish in one favored locality. If I had not been fortunate enough to have a guide who understood these waters I would not have caught many fish.

My opinion in regard to this matter is first that most fish gather in deep pools, that these pools are found in streams above riffles, and that on the curves of the stream and on the far shore of the curve more plant food is drifted down by the current than elsewhere, thus the fish found in these places have that which they are looking for, both seclusion and food, but there may be other reasons for their congregating in particular places. We know that brook trout congregate in hot weather in pools where the water is cooled by springs. Such a pool in Rainbow lake, Adirondacks, is known as the refrigerator. Carloads of trout have been taken out of this pool in past years.

### Phosphorus.

A hundred-bushel crop of corn requires seventeen pounds of phosphorus for the grain and six pounds for the stalks. Wheat, oats, and clover also draw heavily upon phosphorus. When crops are fed in live-stock farming the animals store in their bones about one-fourth of the phosphorus contained in the food consumed.

By means of decaying organic matter we can liberate each year a small percentage of the phosphorus in the soil. If we need more than we can profitably liberate from the soil, we should apply it in the cheapest and most natural form, such as steamed bone meal or as finely ground raw rock phosphate in connection with manure or clover or other legumes. Steamed bone meal is really a farm product and raw rock phosphate is a natural plant food material, and neither will ever injure the soil. The use of acidulated manufactured fertilizers is not advised.

Potassium.—Fifty bushels of wheat (grain only) contain thirteen pounds of potassium. Potassium can be liberated from the soil as needed, by means of limestone and sufficient decaying organic matter, such as farm manure, clover, crop residues, and legume catch crops as green manures. Practically all potassium contained in the food of animals is returned in the liquid and solid manure.

Lime.—Lime is a mild alkali. It is the opposite of an acid. Alkali and acid cannot exist together; the one neutralizes the other. Clover and other valuable crops do not grow well on acid soils.

Nitrogen.—At ordinary commercial prices the nitrogen contained in the air above each acre is worth more than ten million dollars. By means of bacteria which live on their roots, clover and other legumes have power to draw on this unlimited supply of free nitrogen. Nitrogen can not be purchased and used with profit in general farming.

"One is often fooled in these days."

"How?"

"When you smell gasoline you can't tell whether a man has been cleaning his coat or been auto riding."

### Stops Gambling.

"So you been gamblin' again, Jim?" "That's what they say. It was just a little game. A few of us gentlemen got together, you know."

"Yes, I know. I've heard about you several times. You're too old a man to send to jail, but you must learn that gambling's against the law."

The neatly dressed old gentleman who had called on the prosecuting attorney, J. E. Rieger, sat down and moodily tapped the floor with his cane. He was 85, but spry in getting about and his mind was clear.

"Time was," he said reminiscently, "when playing poker was one of the real accomplishments of a gentleman. Judges, lawyers, planters, everybody played and nothing was said about gambling. Now if you risk 25 cents on your knowledge of cards they put you in jail."

The old man sighed at the evil ways he had fallen into.

"Well, I'm not going to put Jim Parcells in jail," said the prosecutor, "but I'm going to do something better for him than that. How long have you been playing poker, Jim?"

"Well, let me see," taking off his hat and running his hands through his gray hair; "I learnt the game along in the '50s—run the steamboats, you know."

"And you've been at it steady ever since?" said the prosecutor.

"Pretty tolerable steady. The war hurt some."

"Now, look here"—and Mr. Rieger went up to the old man and laid his hand on his shoulders—"I believe Jim Parcells, although a gambler, is a man of his word. I want him to give me his word of honor that he won't touch a card or gambling game again as long as he lives. What do you say?"

The old gentleman sat looking at the floor thinking. He was silent so long the prosecutor spoke again.

"Will you take the pledge, Jim?"

"Quit playing cards forever?"

"That's it. And I won't let 'em send you to jail nor you won't pay any fine. I'll take your word alone. It's up to you, Jim."

There were tears in the old man's eyes as he considered the proposition of quitting a sixty-five year habit. He had never thought of such a thing before. Then he thought of his few remaining years and knew that the prosecutor's plan was the best. So he ran his hand across his eyes and then held it out to the prosecutor.

"I quit right here," he said solemnly.

### Don't Disappoint People.

To never disappoint a child or an old person, if you can possibly help it, seems to me one of the best kindness rules anyone can make for himself, says Ruth Cameron, in "Democrat and Chronicle."

Little disappointments mean so much to these little folk and to those bigger folk who have gone back into the land of simple things, than they do to us. As a newspaper woman I am often in contact with many real tragedies.

I have talked with a woman whose son was about to be sent to the electric chair for murder, and tried to comfort her when she broke down and cried on my shoulder.

I have heard a man, whose wife had mysteriously disappeared, sob like a child when he told how her baby was sickening for her, and begged me to somehow help him find her.

I have seen a father and mother, whose daughter had run away to what they hardly dared to think, quiver at every footfall that passed the door in the aching hope that it might be "Cassie."

And yet I never heard anything that touched me any more than a little story that came into the office last night.

On the poor farm of a town not far from here a little old man died a few days ago, and the immediate cause of his death was a broken heart.

And this was what broke it. A certain newspaper not long ago held an old age contest and gave to the oldest man in each of the surrounding towns a gold headed cane. It went to the next oldest man, who lived in the big white house on the hill. And the little old man in the poor farm just naturally grieved to death from sheer disappointment.

### Where Socialism Would Begin.

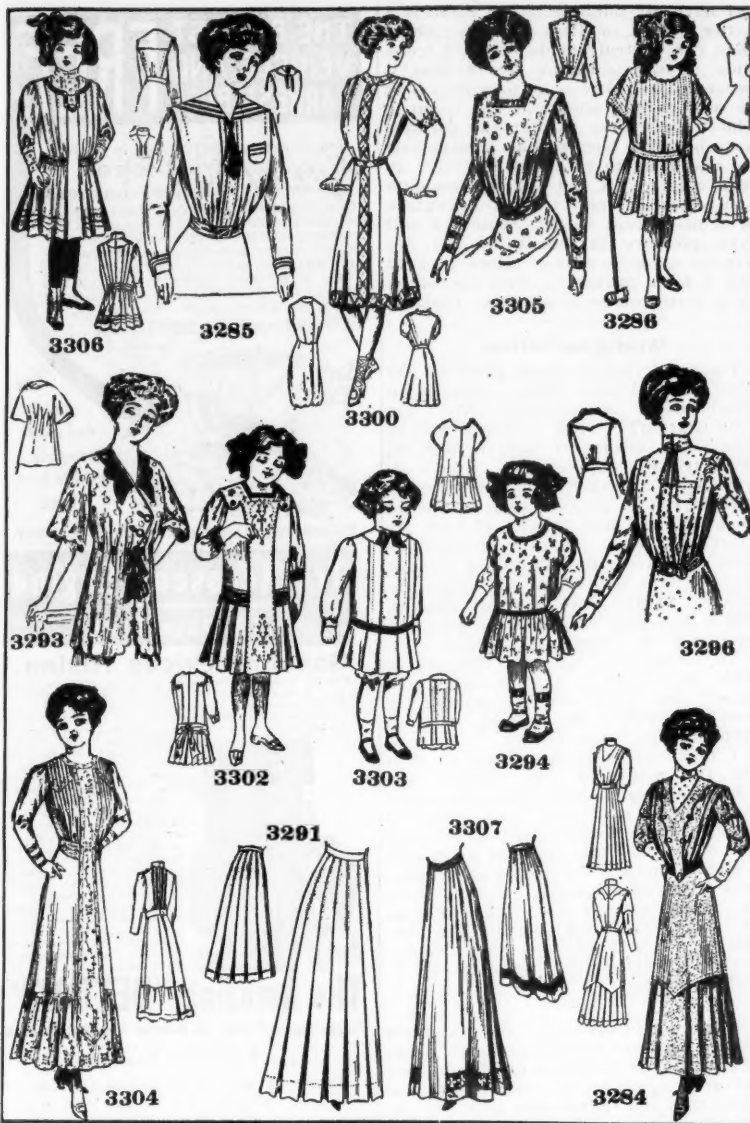
A clear understanding of what Socialism means and what it seeks to do will tend to arrest the spread of its doctrines, now furtively making their way to a broader acceptance among dreamers and visionaries and children, and, above all, among those who are altogether uninformed as to what Socialism is. It is well, therefore, that there should be a clear understanding that the socialist government would begin, must begin, by wholesale confiscation of property.—From Charles R. Miller's "Why Socialism Is Impracticable" in the April "Century."

**VIRGINIA FRUIT LANDS**

\$10 to \$20 per acre will buy land in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley that will grow better fruit than can be grown on land costing from \$100 to \$200 per acre elsewhere. There are special reasons for this condition. The price will probably double in five years. VIRGINIA'S MILD CLIMATE, close markets, cold mountain water and best social environment make her very attractive to the Northern Homeseeker. Send today for illustrated Quarterly, maps, Homeseeker's Excursion rates and other information.

F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Dept. G, 36 Roanoke, Va.





## Green's Fruit Grower Patterns

- 3306—Girls' Dress. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.  
 3285—Ladies' Sailor Blouse. 6 sizes, 32 to 42.  
 3300—Ladies' Bathing Suit. 8 sizes, 30 to 44.  
 3305—Ladies' Shirt Waist with high or dutch neck. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.  
 3286—Girls' and Child's One-Piece Dress. 5 sizes, 2 to 10.  
 3293—Ladies' Dressing Sack. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.  
 3302—Girls' Dress. 4 sizes, 6 to 12.  
 3303—Boys' Russian Suit consisting of a blouse with permanent turn-down collar; and Knickerbockers. 3 sizes, 2 to 6.  
 3294—Girls' Dress. 5 sizes, 4 to 12.  
 3296—Ladies' Tailored Shirt Waist with or without back yoke facing. 7 sizes, 32 to 44.  
 3304—Misses' Semi-Princess Dress. 3 sizes, 14 to 18.  
 3291—Ladies' Six-Gored Plated Skirt. 6 sizes, 22 to 32.  
 3307—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt. 5 sizes, 22 to 30.  
 3284—Misses' Dress. 3 sizes, 14 to 18.

Patterns 10c. each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

### Ways Not to Her Liking.

"What caused your sudden blowing in?" asked a veteran in Shade Land of a woman who arrived yesterday, says Atchison "Globe." The woman gave a sigh that blew over a tombstone as she replied: "I am an old-fashioned woman and I did my work in a kitchen with a six-hole range, a big sink, three long tables, two pantries and a dishpan large enough to wash a turkey in. Two days ago I went to visit my daughter in a big city and found her cooking for her family in a chafing dish, doing her dishes in a washbowl and keeping them stored in the lower part of the washstand. When I saw her get the bread out of a big bowl on the piano, called a jardiniere, and reach for the butter out of the window, I felt a cold chill come over me, and when she 'made soup' by opening a tin can and pouring out a mess to which she added water from the wash pitcher, I knew no more." Then the old-fashioned woman gave such a sniff of disgust it blew all the Shades over into the next county.

### Goose Thirty-two Years Old.

John Henry Mattox, whose home is in Goosepond district, is possessor of a goose thirty-two years old. Its next birthday comes in June. The goose stands a good chance of living quite a while longer. And doubtless Mr. Mattox would not part with the fowl that has been a member of his barnyard family for so long for any consideration.

There is also among his collection of fowls a peafowl that if it lives to celebrate its next birthday will be thirty-five years old. — "Oglethorpe Echo."

An old subscriber wrote an editor to ask how he could make his hens "lay longer." The pencil pusher replied, "Hit 'em on the head with a stick."

### A Very Good Way to Raise Early Melons, Cucumbers, Etc.

By S. W. Rockefeller.

Make wire baskets, six by six by six inches deep, of wire netting, the stronger the better, as they will last many years. Line the inside with old bagging to hold the soil. Pack the soil in solid, then plant the seed, about the 1st of April, and set the baskets in a hot bed, under glass, and let them grow there until it is safe to set them in the open ground.

Then make holes large enough to receive the baskets, and pack good rich soil firm around them, and they will grow right along without wilting, and get away ahead of those planted in the open ground. About a week or more, the sashes should be raised to give the plants air, so as to harden them, before they are removed outside, if not, they are liable to get blasted. I have tried that plan for two years, and find them two weeks earlier than the ones planted outside, the usual time.

I plant the Emerald Gem muskmelon for early. Try a few this year, and I am quite sure you will continue it.

Warming a Cold Soil.—Drainage prevents loss of crops and labor from stagnant water; permits air to circulate more freely through the soil, carrying with it fertilizing properties, making a warmer soil that can be cultivated early, for dry soil works easier than wet, roots go down deeper in it and get a greater supply of plant food, and more moisture in a dry season prevents baking and cracking.

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Marvelous Invention! Revolutionizes Wash Day!  
 New Ideas! New Principles! Amazing Results!  
**STARTLING, BUT TRUE! THERE'S NO MORE WASH DAY!**  
**NOT A WASHING MACHINE**

New Method of Cleaning Clothes. Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes. No Labor. No Rubbing. No Motors. No Chemicals.

WOMAN'S HARDEST WORK MADE EASY.

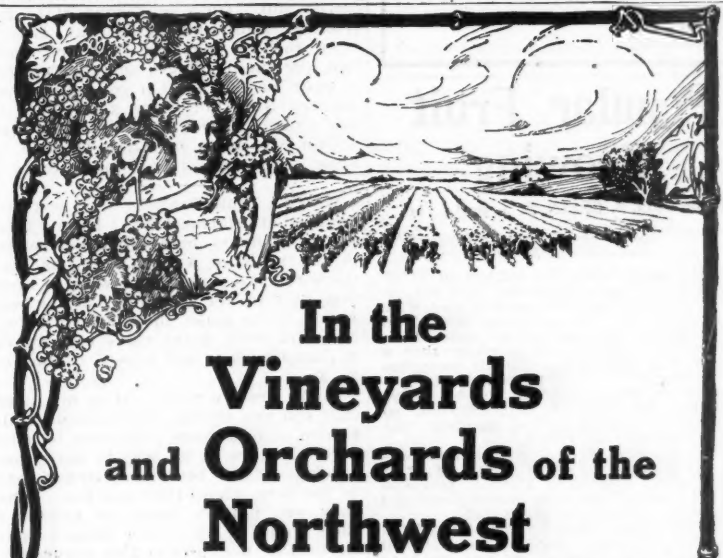
**MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFACTORY** You Decide After Using

Beautifully cleans woolsens, flannels, blankets, colored clothes and white clothes, finest laces, curtains and bed clothes. Saves trouble, money, time and labor. Easy Way in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. Largest family washing seems like play. All metal. Strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled. Always ready. Child or frail woman can use it easy.

Wash day robbed of its awful misery. No more rubbing, sweating, stewing. Backaches banished. **EASY WAY SMASHES ALL RECORDS** Washing machines in the infant class—can't compare with it. Users delighted, enthusiastic, filled with joy. Honest-hearted, hard-working women write of their own free will. They can't help it.

Simply bubble over with praise. Listen: J. McGee, Tenn.: "One young lady cleaned day's washing in one hour with Easy Way; another in 45 minutes." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada: "I wash bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing." Loretta Mitchell, O.: "Did a big washing in 45 minutes. Sold 3 already." A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.: "Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa.: "Did two weeks' washing in 45 minutes. Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways, says: "You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Meyers, Ga.: "Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. Sells itself." Mrs. Albert Lamb, Ill.: "Have washed everything in it I could think of, from lace curtains down to dirty overalls and rag carpets. I wouldn't part with Easy Way now for any money. Wish you success."

**AGENT'S FREE SAMPLE.** Taking the country by storm. One thousand Easy Ways shipped to Russian agent. R. O. COWAN, N. Y., placed 15 in six hours—profit \$39.00. Mrs. J. BROWN, sold 10 in 3 days—profit \$30.00. K. J. Blevin, O., made 7 calls, sold 5 one day—profit \$15.00. R. H. Lattimore, Pa.: "Sold 4 this morning; never yet turned down." A. G. Witt, Pa.: "Sold 4 to-day. Not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., orders sample, then one dozen, then 100—profit over \$300. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more and says: "Everybody wants one. Best business I ever had." A. S. Verrett, La.: "Sold 8 one day"—profit \$24.00. Our facilities now greatly enlarged—still enlarging. Easy Way is agent's landslide. Millions will be sold. Write quick for appointment. We want managers, agents—men or women—at home or traveling—all or spare time, to show, take orders, and appoint agents. Easy Way new article—not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated—buy without being asked and throw away costly washing machines to use it. Only 2 sales a day means \$36.00 a week profit. Price only \$6.00, ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. Order one for your own use. Money back if not satisfactory. Send for free sample offer, special agent's proposition, etc. Costs nothing to investigate. Send name and address anyway. Many have done so and afterward thanked us for giving them the opportunity to get rich the easy way. Write to-day. Don't let this big money-making opportunity pass you. **HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO., 1413 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**



## In the Vineyards and Orchards of the Northwest

are unequalled opportunities to make money in intensive farming, fruit-growing, vegetable-raising, dairying, poultry and stock-raising. Washington, for instance, is a great state of snow-capped peaks, noble forests, tumbling rivers, fertile valleys, wave-lapped seashores. Incomparable climate. Immense water power; vast areas of valuable timber; a fishing industry that rivals the world. Intensive irrigated farming and fruit-growing in a high degree of development. The Yakima, Kittitas, Walla Walla, Spokane and Lewiston-Clarkston Valleys, the Columbia River Basin, the Puget Sound Country, Gray's Harbor, Willapa Harbor, the Inland Empire Region, the Big Bend and Palouse Country present ideal conditions. The Washington fruit lands grow prize-winning fruits and berries. The Washington grainfields yield bountifully of the best grades of product. You ought to learn more about the Northwest and its possibilities. You ought to see it. Write tonight for information. Say what state interests you most.

The Scenic Highway Through the Land of Fortune

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 Along Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. as low as \$10.00 per acre. Send for illustrated booklet, "COUNTRY LIFE IN VIRGINIA," it describes the mild climate, all-year farming, dairying, poultry and stock raising, nearby Eastern markets, schools, etc., and why land is now so cheap. Low three-month excursion rates. G. B. WALL, REAL ESTATE AGT., C. & O. RY., Box 1, Richmond, Va.

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 a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 480 West 16th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

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## To Kill Fungus Growth, Vineyard or Fruit Tree Pests

Do not experiment with unknown remedies. Get a disinfectant and insecticide that never fails, and that is used and endorsed by thousands of satisfied customers.

## Germo

is a concentrated scientific preparation, that, when added to water, forms an emulsion that can be sprayed on trees or vineyards, and will promptly destroy every pest. The following letter proves the value of Germo:

"Please ship me two barrels of Germo, same as we have been using for the past few seasons for destroying dry rot fungi. Germo is a most excellent spray for that species of moth miller that deposits the egg or larvae of the grape worm. Our vineyard of 40 acres gave us a credit of about \$20,000 pounds last season."—W. C. KILGUS, Superintendent of Battles Vineyard, Gerard, Pa.

By spraying horses or cattle with a weak solution of Germo, flies or insects will not touch them.

By spraying poultry and poultry houses with Germo, you will quickly exterminate all poultry lice.

In fact, there are so many uses for Germo in every home that they cannot be told in a single advertisement. We therefore ask permission to send you

### A Large Free Sample Can

You need only fill out the attached coupon and mail it to me, and the sample can will be sent you free of all cost, together with instructions as to the use of Germo—the Germ Killer.

**H. F. BUSH, Gen'l Mgr.,**  
**Rural Home Chemical Co.,**  
Wellboro, Pa.

Fill Out and Mail This Coupon Today

H. F. BUSH, Gen'l Mgr., Wellboro, Pa. (211)  
Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all expense, a sample can of Germo—the Giant Killer, which I agree to use according to directions.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....State.....

I trade with.....

## Popular Fruit Growing

By SAMUEL B. GREEN, B. S. Hort., For.  
Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota

This book covers the subject of Fruit Culture in a most thorough and practical manner. The great growth and wide specializing in fruit growing has led to the increase of troublesome pests. This subject is explained so carefully that a painstaking grower can quickly recognize the presence of these pests in their formation and check their injuries by applying the methods of extermination so minutely described in the chapters "Insects Injurious to Fruits."

Each subject is treated in a most exhaustive manner, every phase of fruit growing is considered from a practical standpoint and the very latest ideas and methods outlined and discussed.

An abundance of new thought has been crowded into these pages. Many special drawings and illustrations are used to more clearly explain the author's methods. Among the many topics discussed are: The factors of successful fruit growing, orchard protection, insects injurious to fruits, spraying and spraying apparatus, harvesting and marketing, principles of plant growth, propagation of fruit plants, pome fruits, stone fruits, grapes, small fruits, nuts, etc., etc. At the end of each chapter are suggestive questions on the matter presented.

Fully Illustrated 5 1-2 x 7 inches  
300 pages \$1.00

**GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO.,**  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists



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Weight 16 Lbs.—Some used five years still good. Write for special offer. N. Y. P. BATH MFG. CO., 103 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.

### IRRIGATION PROBLEMS IN ORCHARDS

solved without pumping expense with automatic

### RIFE RAMS

Cheapest and most efficient water supply for country place, irrigation, farms, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Booklet, plans, estimates free. Rife Engine Co., 2414 Trinity Bldg., N. Y.



## Letters From the People.

"Prudent, questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

### Dreams.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by J. P. Hazard, Alliance, Neb.

Now, for that wonderful land of dreams! 'Tis not so far away—It, none have failed to find, it seems, In sleep, by night or day.

The nature of this dreamlike real—The intent of this to tell; On yourself depends the woe or weal—'Twill be your heaven or hell!

The physical man must be O. K., Or have no pain acute; The laws of health you should obey; Beware of vicious root.

And next, you can and must take care, No matter what you hear, To always be and act the square And keep your conscience clear.

This subscriber asks what would I advise to facilitate pleasant dreams? C. A. Green's reply: Dreams are not under our control. The honest virtuous person is liable to have more pleasant dreams than vicious and murderous people. If good people do have bad dreams they are not so likely to disturb them in the way that bad dreams would disturb a murderer and robber or other vicious person. Overeating at night is a source of bad dreams.

Mr. Chas. A. Green: Being a subscriber of your paper and having confidence in your opinion I should like to ask a favor. I own a farm here, but the locality don't suit the kind of farming I would like to do and am looking for better location, where markets are better and not too distant.

Want to do truck gardening, chickens and raise all the small fruits, etc. Would you favor that part of New York state, including Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware and Orange counties, or could I do better in some other place?—Theo. J. Fitch, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: I advise you to stay where you are if you have a good fertile soil. Ohio is a good state for fruit growing and is not far distant from the big markets. Do not overlook the small villages and the farmers of your locality. But if you must move western New York is a good place to buy a farm. I would favor buying land within six miles of Lake Ontario or some other similar body of water.

Green's Fruit Grower: Can you give me needed information? I have a large swarm of honey bees which has settled in the walls of a barn. It has been there for two years and I wish to know first how to get the honey and when? Also how to make them swarm into a hive and what is the value of a swarm in case I wish to sell it?—V. Callmeyer, N. J.

C. A. Green's reply: It is not likely that you can change the location of the swarm of bees from your barn to a bee hive. I know of no way to make bees swarm. If the bees have larger space in the barn where they can store honey they are not so likely to swarm as they would if they had limited space as in the bee hive. The value of a swarm of bees varies with the size of the swarm and its condition. The average price would be from \$3.00 to \$8.00. My foreman captured a swarm of bees that came into my home grounds in this city. He now has this swarm of bees and has sold honey for several years.

Reply: It would be better to plow your land and plant it to corn or potatoes and plant next year to trees. Plow it as early in the spring as possible. Plant the trees carefully being careful not to put any sod in contact with the roots of the trees. Take great pains to pack the earth firmly around the roots of the trees as though you were setting a fence post. Then give thorough cultivation all summer. Plant the land to potatoes. Never sow rye, oats, barley or wheat in an orchard but have some crop that you can cultivate all season. The location near a lake is very desirable.

Green's Fruit Grower: Twenty-two years ago I purchased at Rochester, N. Y., some fruit trees, among which were some Kieffer pears. Two of these pear trees bore fruit the third year after planting and have been steadily at it ever since with the exception of one year. I have the picture of two of these trees in bloom and also laden with fruit. They were used in the Chicago schools illustrating fruit culture and home building.

I have my doubt whether there is a better record of fruit trees anywhere than can be truly made of these trees. This is interesting to me in that it proves that fruit can be produced here as well as any where in our country. The trouble here is that the farmers have been too busy raising cereals, cattle and hogs to give any attention to fruit culture. If you can use this data and picture of these trees to advantage of fruit culture in this section I will take pleasure in furnishing it. My parents came to this territory in 1812 and I have grown up with the state. Very truly yours—L. M. Crist, Indiana.

### What I am Getting.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: On page 33, February issue, appears an article under the caption, "What are You Getting?" Now I firmly believe that even editors are human, and so, relish truthful appreciation. I have always been a reader, and would rather stint myself in physical than in mental food. When I first "squatted" here, six years ago, being ignorant of horticulture, I asked Mr. Waggoner to tell me the best paper for my case. He at once named Green's Fruit Grower, and it has been visiting me ever since. Green's Fruit Grower is truthful.

To be sure we may not fully agree with the editor on this or that "side issue," but, when you are looking for tree knowledge, he is very near a "top notch." He knows.

I make notes from "Green's," then file the magazine away intact; the others, eleven in all, I clip. It is not possible to read any one issue of Green's Fruit Grower during the year without getting the worth of your subscription money for the whole term; that is if you assimilate. Indeed there are single paragraphs in the writings of both Prof. Van Deman and Mr. Green that will give you your "money back;" if you really want it.—S. B. Culver, Idaho.

Reply about orchard: If apple trees succeed in your locality you can probably do no better than to plant a few acres of apple trees. Inquire of your neighbors and friends and learn whether apple trees are fruitful in your locality under good treatment. Apple trees are not profitable in any locality if they are entirely neglected. They succeed better in cultivated soil than where the soil is not cultivated, but I have known of productive orchards where the trees were planted in soil so rocky as to prevent plowing or other forms of cultivation.

I advise you to plant a part of your apple trees on your rocky land as an experiment, fencing it off so that no cattle can get near the trees. Remove the sod for a space three feet in diameter where every tree is to stand. Plant carefully pressing the earth firm over the roots of each tree. After all the soil has been placed over the roots place the sod that you have dug up over the top of the loosened soil with the roots of the sod upward. Then cover the surface of the soil around each tree with two or three forkfuls of straw manure or litter. This sod and this mulch manure will hold moisture in the soil about the new planted trees throughout the summer. Each year this mulch should be renewed. The mulch has much the same effect as cultivation would have. You should employ an experienced man to lay out your orchard, placing a stake where each tree is to be planted and to see that each tree is properly planted. A man who knows nothing of orcharding cannot expect to understand how to plant a tree successfully, yet many do so with success. After the tree is planted, each tree should have the branches thinned out leaving only three or four branches and each of these branches should be cut back half of its length.

I advise you to plant a few standard pears, a few peach trees and dwarf pears, and a few plum trees. You can learn whether your soil is adapted to these other fruits by this small planting and it will add greatly to your pleasure to have these pear, plum, peach and cherry trees fruiting on your place. You will need a hired man and in selecting this man try to find one who has had some experience in planting and caring for trees.

### Revised Edition.

"One parting word, Clytemnestra." "Yes, mother; but please hurry." "You are going into a home of your own. Much depends on the way you handle your new responsibilities. Let your husband see at the very beginning that you intend to be the master. Act promptly and with the utmost firmness. Remember that she who hesitates is boomed."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

## THE BIGGEST FREE VEHICLE AND HARNESS BOOK

See the extraordinary values in the 1910 Murray Style Book of vehicles—harness

Compare with the offers of other makers before you order. Murray is the oldest big maker—shows the most complete line—sells direct—insures safe delivery—guaranteed two years—gives four weeks' road trial. We want every farmer in America to have a copy of this free book in his home. Don't buy till you see it. Send today.

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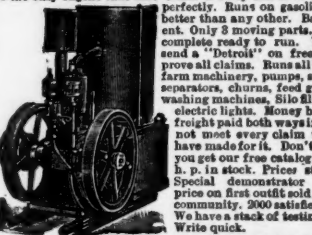


Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free

### Gasoline Prices Rising.

You can run a farm engine profitably on gasoline much longer. Price of gasoline going sky high. Oil companies have sounded the warning. Kerosene is the future fuel and is now 10 to 100 a gallon cheaper than gasoline. The Amazing "Detroit" is the only engine that uses kerosene (and kerosene is perfectly safe). Runs on gasoline, too, better than any other. Basic patent. Only 8 moving parts. Comes completely ready to run. We will send a "Detroit" on free trial to prove all claims. Runs all kinds of farm machinery, pumps, saws, separators, churns, feed grinders, washing machines, silo fillers and electric lights. Money back and freight paid both ways if it does not meet every claim that we have made for it. Don't buy till you get our free catalog. 2 to 14 b. p. in stock. Price striped. Special demonstrator agency price on first outfit sold in each community. 3000 satisfied users. We have a stack of testimonials. Write quick. (30)



## The Amazing "DETROIT"

Detroit Engine Works, 191 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### Do You Need Fencing?

Every farmer who needs fencing of any kind, should get "American Fence News." It tells a good many interesting facts that you really ought to know before you decide on or buy any fencing. The book is beautifully printed, contains many illustrations and tells how to fence for best effect. It tells how to make permanent wire fence, and contains the whole story of fence building. It also contains an interesting and valuable article on "The Operation of a Farm," showing the best methods of rotating the crops for biggest profits. Then there is a very interesting article showing how you can save work, time and money, avoid worry, increase your income and get more fun out of life. Also you will find an article on "Ornamenting the Farm."

Last but not least by any means, you will find some facts about American fence. It will indeed pay you to send a postal card, addressed personally, to Mr. F. Baackes, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sales Agent of American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill., for your copy of "American Fence News."

## Irrigated Land

### In the Best Fruit and Alfalfa Valley in America

is now open for settlement at Fort Stockton, Tex. Richest soil in Pecos Valley, limestone formation, (no gyp) natural flow of pure spring water, exceeding 35,000,000 gallons per day for irrigation and domestic use; irrigation system completed and in full operation now; no waiting for water; assured profits of \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, no drought; no crop failures; finest all year 'round climate in the United States; altitude 3,650 feet above sea level.

### Natural Location for Largest City of Southwest Texas

Fort Stockton is county seat of Pecos County and important division point on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, now under construction. Has 36,000 acres of the finest irrigated land the sun shines on; adjacent to town. Population now 1,000, will soon be a city of from 10,000 to 15,000. Greater opportunities for home-seekers and investors than were offered in the older irrigated districts, where orchards are valued at \$2,000 to \$5,000 per acre. Those who have investigated irrigated districts of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc., say this is the finest body of irrigated land they ever saw. This is one irrigation project where the water supply has not varied in 50 years; where every drop of water used for irrigation is good to drink and where there is water in abundance for every acre of land that is irrigable. Choose location open to those who investigate now. You cannot afford to buy land anywhere without seeing Fort Stockton. Low rate excursions the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write for full particulars today.

REFERENCE: First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., 1st State Bank, Fort Stockton, Tex. Prospectus, map and illustrated folder describing these lands mailed free to all who address

Fort Stockton Irrigated Land Company 607 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.





Remarkable productiveness of a young Bartlett pear tree beside which stands W. C. Stevens, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.



#### The Doctor's Story.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed, bandaged and blistered from foot to head. Bandaged and blistered from head to toe, Mrs. Rogers was very low. Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup, On the table stood bravely up; Physic of high and low degree; Calomel, catnip, boneset tea— Everything a body could bear, Excepting light and water and air.

Deacon Rogers he came to me; "Wife is comin' round," said he. "I really think she'll worry through; She scolds me just as she used to do. All the people have poohed and sturred— And the neighbors have had their word; 'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say, 'Than be cured in such an irregular way.' 'Your wife,' said I, 'has God's good care And His remedies—light and water and air.

All the doctors, beyond a doubt, Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without—

—"Medical World."

**Treating the Skin.**—When the skin takes on a shiny appearance these hot days, one should take especial care of it. Rinse the soap off well with water when washing. The face should be dried with a very soft towel. Apply a simple remedy of one dram of boric acid mixed with four ounces of rose-water. Before the face is quite dry a little powder should be placed on it. Then rub the face gently with a chamol after the powder has dried. In many cases, where the blood is at fault for the condition, the above remedy will be found entirely sufficient to take away the shiny appearance.

**The Benefit of Laughter.**—An eminent surgeon says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud; a good, hearty laugh expands the chest and makes the blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh, but to one that will sound right through the house; it will not only do your child good, but will be a benefit to all who hear, and be an important means of driving the blues away from a dwelling. Merriment is very catching, and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony; indeed, it is the best of music."

**When Accidents Happen.**—By administering the whites of five dozen eggs, which acted as an antidote, a Mrs. White saved the life of her 15-year-old daughter who had taken a quantity of chloride of mercury by mistake. A glass containing the mercury was placed next to a glass of water, and, not noticing what she was doing, the girl drank the mercury.

The girl was immediately seized with pain. A grocer's wagon was passing nearby, and Mrs. White called to the boy to bring in all of the eggs he had on his wagon. He found five dozen and saved the girl's life.

The physician said the girl would have died in twenty minutes had the eggs not been administered.

**To Preserve the Teeth.**—Convinced that much of the decay of school children's teeth could be prevented by the

regular use of the toothbrush, the headmaster in a certain school has raised a fund for toothbrushes. Each pupil is supplied with one and required to use it properly each day. So successful has been the experiment that it is hoped to make it a universal custom throughout the schools of the city.

**Care of the Eyes.**—Lavender and rosemary are excellent for the eyes. Nothing will restore the lustre, the brightness, to tired eyes so quickly. In fact, all good, pure cologne waters are helpful to them. Every woman has observed that a headache which she has "doctored" with wet cloths wrung out in cologne water usually leaves her eyes brilliant.

If the eyes smart and burn, a wash of a little solution of boracic acid is helpful also, with hazel water, of weak proportions is oftentimes soothing. There are those who scorn all other aids to eye brightening save salt water. Certainly it possesses the virtue of absolute harmlessness and simplicity.

**To Reduce Flesh.**—People troubled with superfluous flesh should diet on absolutely raw foods, consisting mainly of fruits, nuts, grain, milk, and when fresh meat is desired, a hamburger beefsteak may be partaken of; to this may be added raw oysters and clams. Every kind of fruit except apples is allowed; also melons, salads and vegetables. A small quantity of freshly cracked grain, about a tablespoonful at a meal, is very strengthening and very delicious after one becomes accustomed to it.

All heating substances, such as fats, starches and alcoholic drinks, are fattening; for that reason many advocate the complete elimination of heat. Cold baths instead of hot are advised.

**Inflammatory Rheumatism.**—This most painful ailment may be overcome by heroic measures. Have a druggist put up eighty grains of iodide of potassium, 160 grains of bicarbonate of soda and one dram and one-half of fluid extract of colchicum root with water sufficient to make two ounces. The dose is one teaspoonful in water every three hours but usually not more than three doses can be taken consecutively because of the cathartic effect and generally no more are necessary until another attack comes on.

Note: Get your doctor's advice before taking this or any severe remedy. C. A. Green.

#### Health Notes.

Out door exercise is very necessary for children who are predisposed to consumption.

Equal parts of glycerine and lemon juice mixed and sipped often will relieve hoarseness.

Sufferers from rheumatism should eat boiled rather than roasted meat, but no meat at all, is a better rule.

A good rule for every home—never give a little child tea or coffee. Cocoa is very nourishing and satisfactory.

Table tea finely powdered and mixed with lard, will stop the flow of blood, when bound on a cut or wound.

Wash baby's mouth with cool water after nursing. The milk soon sours around the gums, and on the tongue and is apt to cause thrush. Use a piece of soft old handkerchief.

When the eyes ache or are fatigued from continuous work, look away from the work frequently to rest them. Bathe them in warm salt water several times a day.

Be careful to use only the best face powders. Much harm may be done by using those which contain mineral substances. Bismuth has the effect of yellowing the skin if used constantly.

It is claimed for olive oil that it makes the hair grow glossy and abundant, gives a healthful look to the complexion.

It is not what one eats but what he digests that strengthens and invigorates. Heavy, offensive breath, cold feet, sick headache and other kindred diseases, have their cause in constipation.

An apple and a glass of water taken at bed time regularly, will keep the bowels in good condition.

The use of hot water is one of the surest methods of relieving pain. This includes the use of steam and hot foot baths, hot water pack or fomentations and the dry heat of the hot water bottle.

There is nothing better for a poor complexion than plenty of wholesome vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, celery and carrots, and fruits, especially apples, grapes and oranges. Bananas and fruit of small seeds are not so healthful and are generally constipating.

For Erysipelas.—A mixture of equal parts of sweet oil and turpentine painted over the surface a few times a day is said to be of unsurpassed efficacy for the milder forms of erysipelas.

#### The "Song of the Skirt."

Sweep—sweep—sweep—  
Where the waste of the street lies thick;  
Sweep—sweep—sweep—  
However our path we pick,  
Dust, bacillus and germ,  
Germ, bacillus and dust,  
'Till we shudder and turn from the sorry sight  
With a gesture of disgust.

Oh, men with sisters dear!  
Oh, men who have well-dressed wives;  
It is not alone an expensive mode,  
It is one that hazards lives.  
For malignant microbes swarm  
In the triturated dirt,  
And the dress that sweeps it up may prove

A shroud as well as a skirt.  
—London "Truth."

#### The Slogan—Fresh Air.

By Dr. George A. Marion.

Let fresh air be the slogan. In many a house the bedroom is occupied by the parents and the baby together. Generally, it is a small room with a door two-thirds closed with a heavy drapery and a window with closed outside blinds, a shade drawn down and a pair of lace curtains as a further obstruction. Ask them to open the window and you find that the upper sash generally is immovable and has been that way since the house was last painted. The lower sash opens, but has to be propped up with something—often a hairbrush!

Such a state of affairs is most reprehensible. And, in the case of a tuberculous family, is no less than criminal.

Take down the lace curtains; put up the shade to the top of the window; loosen the upper sash and lower it half way; raise the lower sash half way; open the blinds and see that they stay open; remove the draperies from the doorway and sleep in a cool, well-ventilated room. If there are two windows this is easily accomplished—without a draft.

#### Plants in Bedrooms.

Although the presence of plants in sleeping apartments, so long as they are exposed to the action of the sun's light, tends to increase health, owing to the quality of oxygen they exhale, yet at night they should always be removed, as during the darkness they give off, instead of oxygen, carbonic acid gas, which produces the most injurious effect on the system, even when respired only in small quantities, says "Gardener's Chronicle." The reason plants produce another effect when exposed to the light than when in darkness has been attributed by Leibig to the chlorophylliferous leaves, when not under the influence of light, allowing the carbonic acid furnished by the root for the support of the plant to escape.

#### Onions for Consumption.

After one year in research work twelve prominent physicians have come to the conclusion that onions, fine, luscious, strong-smelling onions, are more than a plausible remedy for consumption. While not absolutely declaring that onions taken internally will cure tuberculosis, these twelve physicians assert that they have, through the prescribing of onions or onion soup, relieved numerous cases of tuberculosis, and they recommend that other physicians follow this lead with an idea of eventually working out an absolute cure.

Gypsy Smith, the great evangelist, once said:

"A fence on the edge of a precipice is better than a hospital at the bottom."

It is foolish, of course, to live so near this precipice of overwork or breakdown, but since there are so many of us who somehow seem to have to, isn't it better on the whole to build the fence of little rests and little helps, than to make use of the "hospital at the bottom?"—Ruth Cameron.

"Everything that happens leaves some trace behind it."—Goethe.

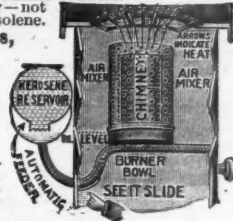
## STUPENDOUS DISCOVERY! FREE FUEL MARVELOUS STOVE. BURNS AIR. COOL KITCHENS.

Fuel Drawn Principally from Atmosphere. Scientific Test proves that this Stove consumes 395 barrels air to one gallon common coal oil. Cheapest Fuel. Summer Comfort.

Absolute safety—not dangerous like gasoline.

This Valveless,  
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Automatic,  
Oil-Gas and  
Air Burner  
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economically generates gas from kerosene or common coal oil, mixing it with air.



**Intensest Heat** concentrated under cooking vessels. Not thrown out to overheat kitchen.

**HOUSEWIVES HAPPY.** Amazing Results.

Perfect service—Economy—Comfort. To operate: Turn knob, touch match. Gas generated passes through air mixer. Consumes 395 barrels of air to every gallon of oil. Gas fire—intense heat. Perfect combustion. Absolute safety. For more or less heat simply turn knob—then it's self-regulating. Requires no more attention. No wick—not even a valve. Nothing to leak, clog, or close up.

**ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE. D. CARN, IND.,** "Costs only 4¢ a day for fuel." **L. THOS. VINCENT, WIS.,** "Wife never had anything she enjoyed so much. It is very quick—no heated room or dirt. Surpasses anything we ever saw." **MRS. F. E. FITE, O.,** "Best, cleanest, and most perfect stove we ever used." **A. HOECK, FLA.,** "Can't speak too highly in praise of this stove. time, labor, money. All sizes, prices low—\$3.25 and up. Prepare for the heated term. Write today. Send no money—just your name and address. We will send you full description—hundreds of testimonials. Best summer stove on earth."

**WHIRLWIND SUCCESS FOR AGENTS.** **HEAD & FRAZER, TEX.,** write: "Enclose \$81.00, rush. Sell like hot cakes. Sold 50 in our town." **E. L. HUESTED, MICH.,** "Out one day, sold 11." **L. RUDDIMAN, MICH.,** "Congratulate you on your success: sold 4 one day." **HY. SEARLE, ARK.,** "Sold 8 in 1-2 hours." **MRS. NETTIE JENSEN,** "Sold 7 after five o'clock." So they go. Liveliest agent's proposition out.

This patent new—nothing else like it. Not sold in stores. Demand enormous. Agents reaping harvest of dollars. Every family needs and wants one. Show 12—sell 10. Write to-day for 1910 agent's special plan. Get in early.

**WORLD MFG. CO., 713 World Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.**



oil or gasoline stove. Perfectly safe, economical, clean. Fine baker and great comfort to us."

**THOS. VINCENT, WIS.,** "Wife never had anything she enjoyed so much. It is very quick—no heated room or dirt. Surpasses anything we ever saw." **MRS. F. E. FITE, O.,** "Best, cleanest, and most perfect stove we ever used." **A. HOECK, FLA.,** "Can't speak too highly in praise of this stove. time, labor, money. All sizes, prices low—\$3.25 and up. Prepare for the heated term. Write today. Send no money—just your name and address. We will send you full description—hundreds of testimonials. Best summer stove on earth."

**WHIRLWIND SUCCESS FOR AGENTS.** **HEAD & FRAZER, TEX.,** write: "Enclose \$81.00, rush. Sell like hot cakes. Sold 50 in our town." **E. L. HUESTED, MICH.,** "Out one day, sold 11." **L. RUDDIMAN, MICH.,** "Congratulate you on your success: sold 4 one day." **HY. SEARLE, ARK.,** "Sold 8 in 1-2 hours." **MRS. NETTIE JENSEN,** "Sold 7 after five o'clock." So they go. Liveliest agent's proposition out.

This patent new—nothing else like it. Not sold in stores. Demand enormous. Agents reaping harvest of dollars. Every family needs and wants one. Show 12—sell 10. Write to-day for 1910 agent's special plan. Get in early.

**WORLD MFG. CO., 713 World Bldg., CINCINNATI, O.**

**Giant Radish From Japan**

"Sa-kura-jima" Grown 18x18 inches. WEIGHT of 42 lbs. Introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture and recommended by Wm. J. Bryan. We have all the genuine seeds available.

**Trial Packet 10c.** LATE as AUG. 1. Send 10c stamps or coin at once, before supply is gone and will send free copy of The Fruit-Grower, best garden and fruit magazine. Cash prizes for largest radishes.

The Fruit-Grower, Box 16, St. Joseph, Mo.

**Manufacturers of all kinds of fruit baskets and crates. Write for Catalogue and Price List.**

**WEBSTER BASKET COMPANY,**

Box 431. Webster, Monroe Co., N. Y.

**OUR LEADER** Send 15 CENTS for a Rolled Gold Shell Signet, warranted for years, with raised scrolls on sides. Any initial engraved FREE. Pass for a \$5 ring and all the rage.

**RINES CO., 48 W. 13way, N. Y.**

### HOW I MADE THE OLD FARM PAY

"An Autobiography" worth many dollars to one interested in farming and fruit growing. It tells how an antiseptic brought success out of an abandoned farm. By reading this book many have caught the inspiration of the author, and, by the methods laid in the book, have attained success.

By **CHARLES A. GREEN**

HOW TO PLANT AND GROW ALL HARDY FRUITS  
By **CHARLES A. GREEN**

Send 15 cents to help defray the expense of publication, postage and mailing. Address, **C. A. GREEN, Box 431, Rochester, N. Y.**



## OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—100 acre fruit farm in Pennsylvania, \$4000; fine buildings. J. M. Ingal, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—High class cocker spaniels, also toy dogs. Dreamland Kennels, Box 126, Spring Valley, N. Y.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Farm range birds, descendants of winners. Eggs 5 cts. each. Langshan Barnes, Winchester, Ky.

DAY OLD CHICKS—For sale—900 per day, 10 varieties, from fine stock. Shipment guaranteed. Booklet free. Old Honesty Hatchery, Dept. G, New Washington, Ohio.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM or Business.—If you want to buy or sell any kind of business or property, anywhere at any price, address Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 2855 Adams Express building, Chicago, Ill.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—Official 112-page book "Vacant Government Lands" describes every acre in every county in U. S. How secured free. 1900 diagrams and tables. All about irrigated farms. Price 25c postpaid. Webb Pub. Co., Dept. 71, St. Paul, Minn.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

NEEDED IN EVERY HOUSE—Austin's Stonolithic cement; mends everything broken; mends to stay; mends without heat; fire proof; damp proof; becomes as hard as stone in 24 hours. Mailed to your address, 25 cts. Austin Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.

SEA SHELLS—The wonders of old ocean, fine colors, odd forms, 25 shells, each a different variety, for 25 cents. Stamps taken. Large, showy shells and curios for fairs, church bazaars, on commission. Write me. J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ills.

MEN WANTED—To try coming railway mail, internal revenue and post-office examinations. \$50.00 to \$125.00 monthly. Annual vacations. Short hours. Rapid advancement. No "lay offs." Common education sufficient. Country and city residents stand equal chances. Political influence unnecessary. Over 15,000 appointments to be made this year. Write immediately for schedule showing dates of coming examinations in your neighborhood. Don't postpone. Candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-66, Rochester, N. Y.

## PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

IN YOUR HOME—Stencils work. Simple, artistic and inexpensive. Send stamp for catalogue. Dept. 112, BELL CO., 1193 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DREAM-BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY! Enclose 10c and receive one by return mail. PEERLESS SUPPLY COMPANY, 1754 Cleveland Ave., CHICAGO.

AGENTS: An Avalanche of GOLD and greenbacks. \$25 a day to \$250 per week in your hands; every body needs you; women wild for joy; men just as excited; sell 50 in three days make \$500.00; Brahm Vacuum Cleaner sells for \$12.50, your profit 100 percent; it is the best vacuum cleaner principle as machines costing \$150 and includes improvements making it better; no quick one-percentage machine that will kill a woman to operate, but a hand-somely built, double suction, solid Vacuum Cleaner that a child or weakly woman can operate with its terrific suction it snags up all dirt, dust and germs; no more sweeping, dusting or house cleaning; you can carry it with you. Sell 9 out of 10 families. WE START YOU. The Cleaner sells itself. Send no money, just a postal asking for terms, territory and free sample to workers. Brahm Co. C-300 Cincinnati, O.

THE BERLIN QUART A white package which insures highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1910 Catalog showing our complete line, and secure your Baskets and Crates in time for your needs. The Berlin Fruit Box Company, Berlin Heights, Ohio. BEST QUALITY.

## Giant Radish From Japan

"SA-KURA-JIMA" has been grown by our readers to a weight of 42 pounds and to a size of 18 x 18 inches. This wonderful radish was introduced from Japan several years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and was successfully grown last year by Fruit-Grower readers. We have secured the entire supply of seeds and offer it for testing.

10c—Trial Packet Seeds—10c

This is a late radish and may be planted August 1st. It should not be planted earlier than July 1st. Send 10c, coin or stamp, at once before seed supply is exhausted and we will send you free, a copy of The Fruit-Grower, the best garden and fruit magazine published. We will offer cash prizes for the largest radishes grown from this seed. Write at once.

THE FRUIT-GROWER, Box 916, St. Joseph, Mo.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

## GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, Pres. and Treas. R. E. BURLEIGH, Vice-Pres. J. W. BALL, Sec'y.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

Price, Three Years for \$1.00. Postage Free.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

—Well the comet did not hit us after all.

—Clear case of "I told you so."

—The next annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held in Denver, Colo., June 8, 9 and 10.

—The area in corn in the United States last year was seven per cent. greater than the year before. The increase last year was as great as for the three years previous and the indications are for still larger planting this year.

—Between 200,000 and 300,000 cases of eggs will go into cold storage at Chicago during the present month. These eggs are secured mostly by agents of the cold storage operators working through the western states.

—Three million letters and parcels are distributed annually by the Rural Free Delivery service. This requires a force of 41,000 carriers, who go daily over the routes assigned to them from Maine to Alaska. The cost of this enormous service to the government is \$36,000,000 a year.

—Picked fish killed one of Cornell's prize bulls recently. He was a valued Guernsey, attached to the College of Agriculture. Wandering into a department where students had been experimenting with fish preserved in formaldehyde, the bull partook freely and was later found dead.

—Estimating that the population of the United States on May 2d was 90,125,000, the treasury figures that the per capita circulation of money on that date was \$34.45. This is a loss for the month of April of 42 cents, and is explained by the large exports of gold during that month, amounting to about \$30,000,000. The amount of money in circulation on May 2d was \$3,104,547,273.

—Mrs. Sarah Brandon, 109 years old, of Mountsville, Va., holds the record for being the mother of the largest number of soldiers for the civil war. Sixteen sons served in that war, fourteen on the Union and two on the Confederate side. Her total family was twenty-three children, but one of them a girl. Mrs. Brandon's picture has been placed in the National gallery at Washington, and also in the gallery at Columbus, O.

—James J. Hill is optimistic on the crop situation. Of the outlook, Mr. Hill said to-day: "The people of the United States will garner a crop of agricultural products this year worth \$9,000,000,000. That is my answer to the question as to prospects of good times. That enormous wealth ought to make good times for everyone if people do not go crazy. If \$400,000,000 employed in purchasing automobiles had been invested in saw-mills or factories so that it would be producing something, conditions would be very different throughout the country."

—The Iowa Experiment station has recently conducted experiments in feeding mangels and sugar beets raw. Results show conclusively that there is danger in the use of this form of feed for sheep. It is even said there is danger of fatal consequences if carried to any considerable period. For short fattening periods there is no particular danger as the roots make a valuable addition to the ration.

—Out of less than 35,000 farms in New Jersey there are 4000 on which poultry raising is carried on in a business-like way, the investment per farm running from \$500 to \$1000 in each case. In addition to this there are more large poultry plants in New Jersey than in any other state of the union, with the possible exception of California. On the J. M. Foster farm the poultry industry represents an investment of half a million dollars, on the Lakewood farm of a quarter of a million, while there are seven farms with investments running from \$5000 to \$50,000 each.

—We are advised that the first box of cherries this year was sold in Philadelphia at the rate of \$5 a pound. The second box shipped by the Producers was sent to Chicago and sold by the Green Fruit Auction company for \$50. A box which started for New York on the same date the Chicago box was shipped sold for \$25 at private sale. The first cherries sent to Pittsburgh consisted of a consignment of five boxes, which brought \$15 per box.

—There are more live peach buds in western New York to date than there have been in the last fifteen years, and if the weather conditions are favorable western New York will have a bumper crop of peaches. "There were shipped on the New York Central lines 3100 carloads of peaches from the western New York peach belt last year, and if the weather conditions continue favorable, it is estimated this year's crop at from 5100 to 6000 carloads. As there are three to four times as many peaches not yet in bearing as there are bearing, this

section in from five to eight years will be shipping from 10,000 to 15,000 carloads a year. Western New York is bound to be the peach belt of the world in a very short time."

—The world's population is now estimated at 1,685,000,000. It would be a good idea for the man who thinks he is the "whole works" to paste these figures in his hat for occasional reference.

—The Pennsylvania railway planted over a million forest trees last year. This work began in 1892 and since then nearly three and one-half million trees have been planted. The plantations are in small lots, mainly between Philadelphia and Altoona, but are found also in New Jersey and Maryland.

—Louis Paulhan, a Frenchman, won the aerial Derby from London to Manchester last week. He covered the 136 miles between the two cities with but a single stop and his actual time in the air was 3 hours and 56 minutes. In the second part of his journey the 67 miles were covered in 67 minutes. Paulhan wins the blue ribbon of the air and the Daily Mail's prize of \$50,000.

—In 1907 there were no less than 8,000,000 women employed in gainful occupations in Germany as compared with 5,000,000 in 1895. The increase has been the largest in agricultural pursuits, where four and one-half million women were employed in 1907 as against two and three-quarter millions twelve years before.

—The "American Agriculturist" says that about five minutes per cow is saved where four cows are milked at once by the help of the milking machine. When one man operates three machines, milking six cows at a time, the saving is still greater. The cost of operating two machines by electric motor is about four cents per hour.

—The Italian government has planted 122,000 acres in forest trees in twenty-five years. Of this area, 69,000 acres, or approximately 108 square miles, were planted in the year 1907 alone, at an outlay of nearly \$2,000,000. In addition to conducting planting operations on a large scale, the Italian government has during the last forty years distributed over 130,000,000 young trees and 237,600 pounds of seed, an amount sufficient to restock approximately 100,000 acres of land, to the people in an effort to encourage planting and sowing by private persons.

—According to the crop reporting experts of the department of agriculture, the number of horses in the United States, at the beginning of the year, was larger by 400,000 than it was twelve months before. That means an increase of about 2 per cent. In the same year the value of the horses in the country was estimated at about \$302,311,000, which means a gain of more than 12 per cent. At the end of 1909 the total value of the horses in the United States was calculated at almost the aggregate value of the swine, the sheep and the cattle. It was five times as great as the value of the hogs, ten times the value of the sheep and more than \$5,000,000 in excess of the market price of all the cattle including milk cows.

—"Zelma," a prize cow owned by the state of New York, will be a feature of the Farmers' Special to be run by the Lehigh Valley railroad, starting at Ithaca and running to Auburn. This cow, which has one of the best milk producing records ever made, will be displayed as an example of what can be accomplished with up-to-date breeding methods. The State Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture at Cornell University are co-operating in the educational work which the railroad recently began among farmers. Aboard the special train will be officials of the department, members of the Cornell faculty, and officials of the railroad company. Lectures and demonstrations will be given at towns along the road. The subjects to be discussed will be planting, fertilizing, gathering, and care of crops, farm management, poultry, forestry, dairy methods, and the destruction of insects.

—The city of New York had a population estimated in 1909 to be 4,564,792. The census of 1900 showed a population of 3,437,202, so that New York has, in nine years, added about 1,250,000 inhabitants every year. In other words, its annual increase is equal to a city of about the size of Tacoma, Wash., or Fall River, Mass., and it is growing faster than either London, Paris or any American city. Taking as a basis of comparison the census figures of 1900 and the official estimates for 1908, New York gained over 29 per cent. in eight years; a rate of gain slightly in excess of that of Chicago, and largely in excess of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburg, and of fourteen other cities of the United States having over 200,000 inhabitants.

—On each day of the year 1909 there grew up, on an average, out of the soil of this fair land, aided by the rains and sun, raw farm products worth \$24,000,000, says the New York "Tribune." The department of agriculture estimates that the crops last year reached the immense total of \$8,760,000,000.

—Minneapolis is building what is said to be the largest structure of its kind in the world ever erected by the reinforced concrete process. The Plymouth building to have fourteen floors, has the forms set for pouring the cement for the first story and will go up rapidly. It will cost about \$2,000,000. While structural steel is still used in many important buildings, the reinforced concrete process, by which steel rods are set upright about a center and the cement poured in and allowed to harden, is very popular and Minneapolis builders say that this city has led the world, proportionately, in buildings of that class.

—The greatest holders of gold are the state banks of Europe and the United States treasury, the latter institution leading all the rest with the tremendous amount of \$1,034,000,000, of which \$75,000,000 is held against gold certificates in circulation, \$150,000,000 as reserves against the greenbacks, and \$9,000,000 in unpledged treasury surplus. Next comes the Bank of Russia, with \$713,880,000 of which part is security for \$610,000,000 outstanding notes. Third in rank is the Bank of France, with \$707,000,000 gold, held largely against notes, though this great bank, which carries much silver money, reserves the right, according to its judgment, to pay out silver—a sort of limited bimetalism, discreetly regulated in price. The other large holders of gold are, in their order: Bank of Austria-Hungary, \$285,000,000; Bank of Germany, \$179,825,000; Bank of England, \$172,545,000. A relatively small holding of gold sustains the mighty fabric of British credit.

—Memphis is the greatest center of cotton seed oil industry of the world. Thirty years ago the total value of the products of cotton seed was less than \$2,000,000, while now it is over \$80,000,000. Dallas is the greatest market for the distribution of farm machinery in the world. St. Louis is the world's greatest center for the manufacture of shoes. Buffalo handles more grain, and Portland more lumber than any other port in the world. Detroit is the world's center for the manufacture of automobiles, its output last year being valued at \$12,000,000. Rochester, N. Y., manufactures the kodak, and is also noted for the growing of nursery stock. South Bend, Mich., leads in the production of wagons and Paterson, N. J., in the manufacture of silk fabrics. In Peoria between thirty and forty millions a year are paid in taxes to the United States government by liquor manufacturers. There are forty-three furniture factories in Grand Rapids, with 15,000 employees on the pay list.

—According to present indications immigration to the United States for the fiscal year 1910 promises to reach one million people, if the record for the first nine months of the fiscal year is maintained. The arrivals for March were 136,745 and for the nine months of the fiscal year 667,949. It has been several years since the immigration figures reached the million mark. Of the immigrants who were admitted during March, 110,207 were male and 26,539 were female. Of these, 8400 were German; 31,806 were of the south of Italy; 2203 were Polish and 5906 were Greek.

## Fruit Prospects in the East.

One of the assistants of Green's Fruit Grower has just returned from a trip through eastern New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire terminating the trip at Boston. He reports that the prospects for fruit east of Rochester are remarkably good. The fruit trees were loaded with blossoms. There appeared to be no injury from late spring frosts. We trust that the reports of injury by frost to the orchards of Michigan and Indiana are not so serious as at first stated. We congratulate our eastern subscribers on the prospects for a good crop of fruit in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Delaware.

Over five million acres in the United States are planted to fruit, yielding their owners an annual income upward of a hundred and fifty million dollars. But this year the income from many thousands of acres will be small, and from other acres nothing at all, says "Saturday Evening Post."

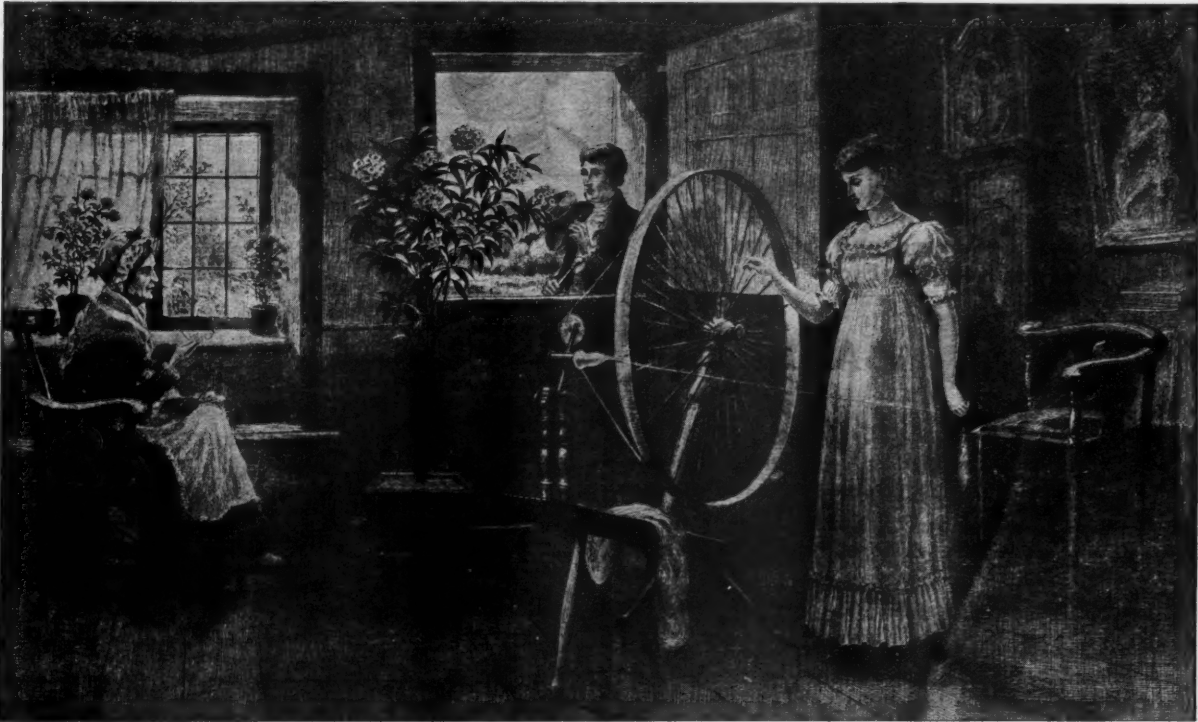
C. A. Green's reply: The above was influenced by early reports of losses to fruit growers through late spring frosts in Michigan and Indiana. Such reports were exaggerated as usual. But when we consider that the fruit interests of Michigan and Indiana are small when compared to that of the whole continent we shall expect yet a bountiful fruit crop. The losses of the two states named will be added to the revenue of the other fruit growing states in higher prices there. It is ever thus. We all have to take our turn at losses, the same as when our buildings are burned. Frost is one of the greater causes of losses to fruit growers, thus Green's Fruit Grower has ever advised locating fruit plantations on elevated sites, or near large bodies of water. In such locations fruits are safe even in Michigan and Indiana this season.

Mr. Chas. A. Green: Your paper is not only good and wholesome for the farmer and his family, but should be taken by the city man as an instructor to his children.—C. Robothan, N. J.

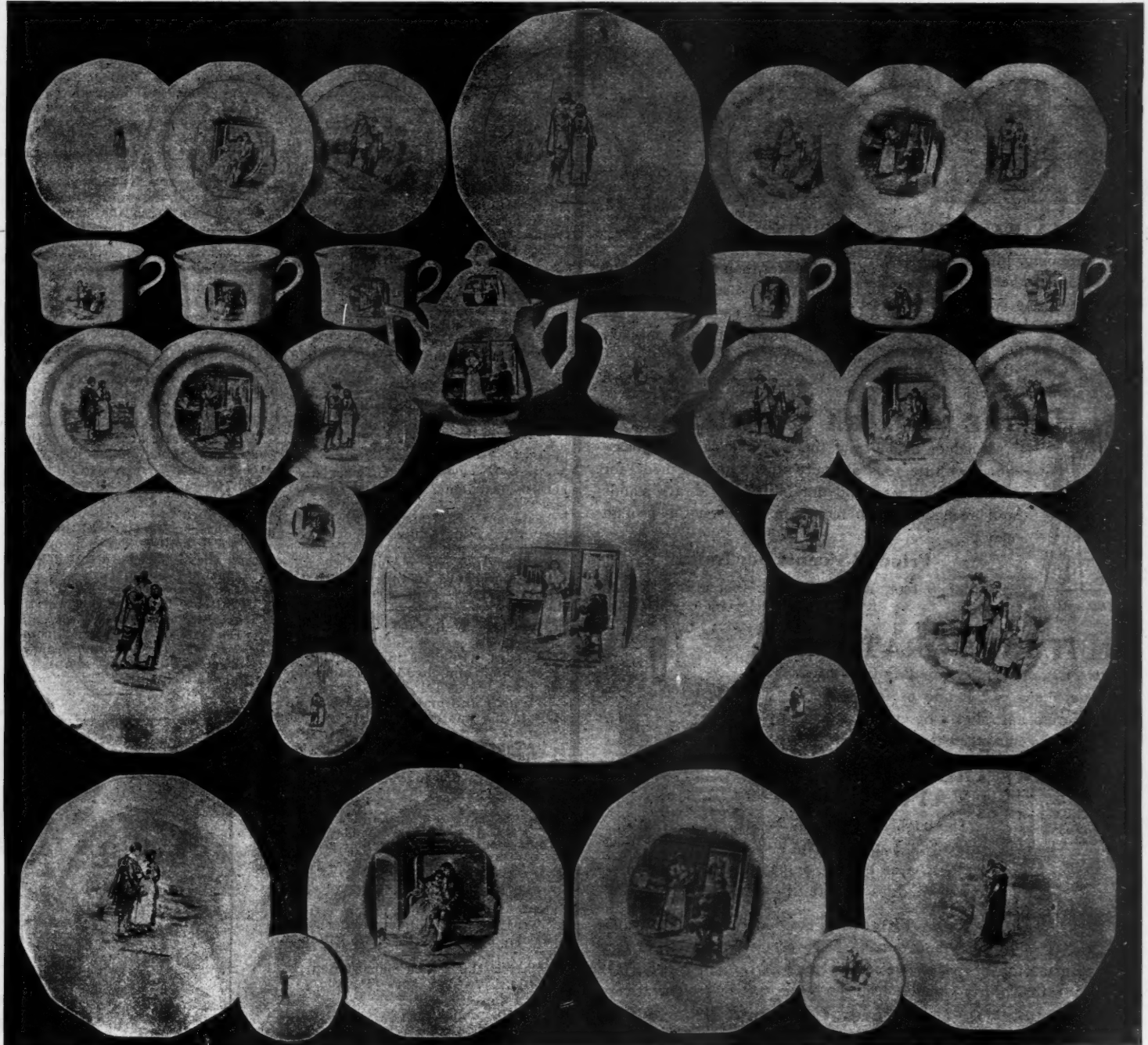


## A REMARQUE PROOF ETCHING

"Awaiting an Opportunity" is the title of this handsome etching printed from pure copper plates, size 20 x 27 inches.



**Our Offer**—The above handsome etching will be sent postpaid, mailed in a strong tube, to anyone sending in one yearly subscription to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



## THE MAYFLOWER DINNER SET. "Ye Colonial Shape."

PATTERN USED A HUNDRED YEARS AGO (REPRODUCED).

**Decoration**—The decorations are those characters from Longfellow's Immortal Poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish;" the most beautiful love story in American history. The trimmings are in imperial blue. "Speak for yourself, John," remarked the beautiful Priscilla as she deftly wound the yarn from the hands of John Alden, who, deeply in love with her himself, was pressing the suit of his friend. What an inspiring lesson to every American is the story of these rugged pioneers.

**Description of the Mayflower Ware**—The illustrations used in manufacturing the first or original set of these dishes cost several thousand dollars. This ware is the celebrated "Sterling China" Ware. It is snowy white and very durable. The decorations are burned into the ware and will not wear off. This elegant thirty-five piece Mayflower dinner set will be sent to your address when complying with the conditions named below as follows:

**Our Offer:** A paid-in-advance subscription to January, 1914, and this 35-piece set of dishes for \$3.75. N. B.—Do not let the fact that you live some distance from us hinder you from ordering this set as we are shipping these dishes by freight all over the United States. If your order is received before July 15, we will mail you the handsome etching, "Awaiting an Opportunity," as shown above on this page, securely packed in a strong tube. Size of picture 20 x 27 inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



# FRUIT GROWERS PRESENT NEEDS

Berry Baskets and Crates, Peach Baskets, Fruit Pickers, Cherry Pitters, Peach Stoners, Fruit Evaporators, Paring Machines, Corers and Slicers, Fruit Ladders and Pickers, Cultivators, Etc.

## BERRY BASKETS



These berry baskets are best for business or home use. They are the standard size, regulated by law, wire sewed and made of cypress, the best material. Order baskets early as the price is sure to advance.

Price, quart baskets, 500 for \$2.00; or \$3.50 per 1000. Pint baskets, oblong shape to fit any standard Crate, \$2.00 per 500, \$4.00 per 1000.

Special prices in larger lots on application.

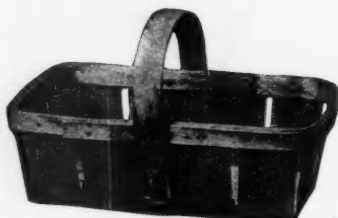
**Special**—100 berry baskets and 1 standard crate, 95 cents. NOTICE—We cannot fill orders for less than 500 berry baskets, except when one crate is ordered for each 100 baskets.

**Standard Crates** holding 32 quart baskets, well made of the best material, with dividers, patent hinges and fasteners, with let-in handle on each end, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.



CLIMAX BASKETS

For shipping Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits. They are strong, well made and complete with covers and fasteners. They are generally used for shipping some distance and are built to stand the travel.



SPLINT BASKETS

Are lighter than the Climax and are generally used for Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits in nearby or home market, where covers are not wanted.



## THE NIAGARA FRUIT LADDER

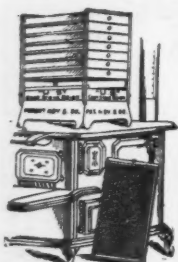
A ladder made from the best selected white bass-wood, with tie rods at every other step. A model for strength, lightness and durability. It always stands and never rocks, no matter how uneven the ground may be.

Price, 25 cents per foot.

6 foot, 8 foot, 10 foot and 12 foot always carried in stock.

## FRUIT EVAPORATORS

There is money in evaporating fruit. Our catalogue shows a full line of fruit dryers, parers, corers and slicers of every capacity, for home and commercial purposes.



## THE U. S. HOME EVAPORATOR

Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.



**Read This:** To introduce our Home Evaporator and our No. 1 Parer, Corer, and Slicer (see description at top of page), we offer **both for only \$5.50**. Weight less than thirty pounds; can go by express or freight at very small cost. Just think of it! **a Parer, Corer and Slicer with a Fruit Evaporator, all for only \$5.50.**

Send for complete catalogue of fruit supplies. Everything for planting, cultivating, spraying, harvesting, and marketing fruit.

## GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

M. H. GREEN, SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## Fun for the Family

### The Comet.

The comet! He is on his way,  
And singing as he flies;  
The whizzing planets shrink before  
The spectre of the skies;  
Ah! well may regal orbs burn blue,  
And satellites turn pale,  
Ten million cubic miles of head,  
Ten billion leagues of tail.

And what would happen to the land,  
And how would look the sea,  
If the bearded devil's path  
Our earth should chance to be?  
Full hot and high the sea would boil,  
Full red the forests gleam;  
Methought I saw and heard it all  
In a dyspeptic dream!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1835.

Simpkins—"I say, Jack, if you'll get me a lock of your sister's hair I'll give you ten cents."

Jack—"Make it a quarter and I'll get you the whole bunch. I know where she hangs it at night."—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

She Cached the Blinding.—"Did you peel your apple before eating it, Dolly?" "Yes, mother."

"But where have you put the peel, dear?"

"Oh, I ate it first." — London "Opinion."

### When Feeling Blue.

When you're feeling rather gloomy and the world seems going wrong  
And a sigh is all that answers as you listen for a song,  
Just ponder for a moment—it may help your feelings blue—  
On the many who would promptly, if they could, exchange with you.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Miss Yerner, impatiently, "I'm sure we'll miss the opening number. We've waited a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," Mr. Sloman retorted rather crossly.

"Ours? Oh, George!" she cried, and laid her blushing cheek upon his shirt front.—"Catholic Standard."

When Women Vote.—She—Yes; I adore a big broad-shouldered, brainy, handsome-looking man.

He—Oh, darling! This is so sudden. —"Life."

The lightning bug's a funny thing,  
Indeed he is a wonder.  
To make it lightning all the night,  
And never make it thunder.

—Hale, Mo., "Hustler."

Reporter—"Senator, to what do you chiefly attribute your successful career?"

Eminent Statesman—"Entirely to heredity, young man. I deserve no credit for it whatever. My father had ambition and my mother had talent, and I happened to inherit both those qualifications."—Chicago "Tribune."

Why He Wailed.—He had worn all his father's castoff clothing from coats to collars, without a murmur; but now they found him shedding copious floods of tears.

"What's the matter, dear?" inquired his loving mother. "Have you hurt yourself?"

"N-no!" he wailed. "But father's had his beard shaved off, and now I suppose I've got to wear those old red whiskers."

The baseball bug is quite a pest;  
His yell is growing louder.  
But you can't conquer him at all  
With any insect powder.

—Milwaukee "Journal."

"Going to have an old-home week, eh?"

"Yes, we want all our wandering boys to come back. When had we better hold it?"

"After the grand jury adjourns, I should say."—Pittsburg "Post."

The hammock was built for two, but she was occupying it alone.

"I have noticed," said the man on the porch chair, "that the prettiest girls always marry the biggest fools."

"Say no more, Mr. Slowboy," rejoined the fair maiden. "I appreciate your friendship, but I can never be your wife."—Chicago "News."

Small Lola was watching her mother working among her flowers.

"Mamma," she said, "I know why flowers grow; they want to get out of the dirt."

### "Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

### June's Sweetheart.

June is a very lucky month,  
Although she finds it hard to state  
Which she likes best, the blushing bride,  
Or her sweet maiden graduate.

Also make sunshine while the hay makes.

Sometimes a fast hoss proves a slow breaker.

One surely needs hoss-sense to run an autumobile.

A new broom sweeps clean on'y when it is properly handled.

Labor is a long way frum bein' the idle man's idol.

Don't be a good feller, ef that's ez fur ez it goes.

A fountain pen is all right ef it doesn't hev too much fount.

One good turn deservs another especially ef it's done with the plough-share.

We hev of'n wondered ef a borrowed dollar feels ez good ez it looks.

The croaker in the marsh, or otherwise, is nothin' more than a disturber. Ha! uv the good luck in the world is the direct result of good pluck.

Sometimes one man is down an' out simply becuz another man is up an' doin'.

It takes all kinds uv people to make a world, but on'y one kind to un-make it.

Hatchin' aigs is a settin' down job, but jest see what the ol' hen gits out uv it!

The early bird not on'y gits the worm, but he gits the cherry an' the strawberry.

The pusson who kin hol' his tongue hez got a purty good grip on the other things uv life.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup an' the lip, but there's more betwixt the saloon an' the domicile.

It is hard to understand how some people git by, an' there's no doubt that's what some people think also.

It's a good deal safer to take the bull by the horns when they are nailed up on the wall.

The surest sign that you are gittin' old is when you don't care any more about goin' to see the circus.

If they's a black sheep in some families it may be becuz the other members hev spent too much time in tryin' to keep themselves white.

The difference between a band note an' the big-noise individual is that the note comes out uv the big end uv the horn, while the big-noise man comes out the other.

### Won't You?

I ain't a jealous feller, much,  
But I'll be glad, I jing,  
When winter takes a tumble, an'  
Gits out the lap o' spring!

To a guard at a gate in the Broad street station, Philadelphia, there recently rushed an excited individual with this query, "Have I time to say goodbye to my wife, who is leaving on this New York train?"

"That, sir," responded the guard, with a polite smile, "depends on how long you have been married."—Sunday Magazine.

Patient—Tell me the worst, doctor. Have I appendicitis?

Doctor—What is your income?

Patient—Twelve hundred a year.

Doctor—No, you simply have a stomach ache.—San Francisco "Star."



FROM A STEREOGRAPH COPYRIGHT 1902 BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

Comets may come? and comets may go? But "Teddy" (principles) go on forever. Due to arrive in these United States June 18, 1910.





# Victor



Victor I, \$25  
Other styles \$10 to \$100

## You're missing a lot of pleasure by not having a Victor in your home

There's no end of enjoyment in hearing its wonderful variety of music and fun, and no home can afford to do without it.

Think of getting for as little as \$10 a musical instrument that brings to you the world's best music and entertainment.

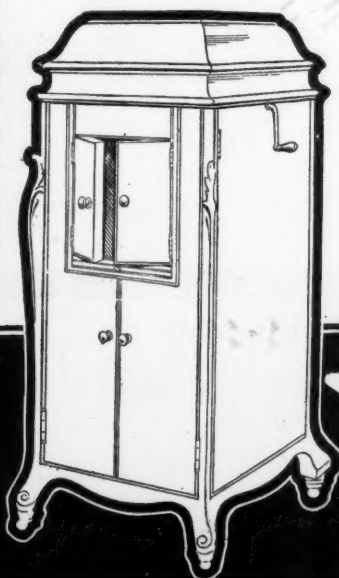
Never has so little money bought so much pleasure.

The Victor is the world's greatest musical instrument. The only instrument on which you can hear the voices of the greatest opera singers, for Caruso, Calve, Eames, Farrar, Gadske, Homer, Melba, Plancon, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrassini, and other famous artists make records exclusively for the Victor.

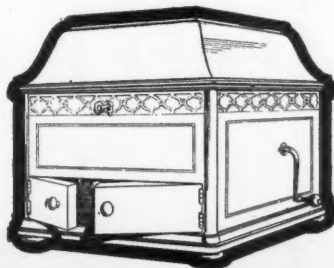
They realize that the Victor is the only instrument that does full justice to their voices, and they make records only for the Victor, because they want every part of every selection to be as sweet and natural when they sing in your home, as when they sing on the grand-opera stage.

And if these great singers find that only the Victor is equal to the task of reproducing their voices to perfection—the greatest test of record-making—then surely it is also the best for every other kind of music and entertainment. So no matter what

Victrola XVI, \$200 and \$250



Victrola XII, \$125



whether it is the music of the most famous bands and orchestras, instrumental solos and duets, favorite old-time ballads, the latest popular songs, high-class vaudeville sketches, or sacred music, or whatever you prefer, you get it at its best only on the Victor.

## The proof is in the hearing.

It is worth your while to go to the nearest Victor dealer and hear the beautiful "Miserere" from Trovatore, sung by Caruso, Alda, and the Metropolitan Opera House Chorus (Victor Record 89030). He will gladly play this or any other records you want to hear, without cost and without obligation to buy. If you do want to buy, he will arrange easy terms to suit.

Write us to-day (use the coupon) and we'll tell you the name and address of the nearest Victor dealer's where you can hear the Victor, and we'll send you the Victor catalogues showing the different styles of the Victor, giving a list of the 3000 Victor records, and containing pictures of the famous singers and musicians who make records for the Victor.

Victor Double-faced Records are of the same high quality as Victor Single-faced. The only difference is in the price. Buy double-faced if the combination suits you.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

**Victor Talking Machine Co.,**

11th and Cooper Sts., Camden, N. J.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

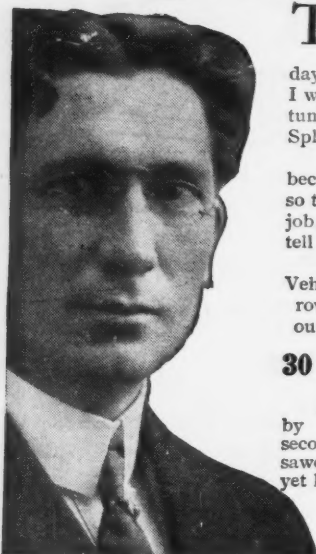
To get best results use only Victor Needles on Victor Records.

And be sure to hear the  
**Victrola**

**FILL OUT. CUT OFF.**  
**Victor Talking Machine Company,**  
11th and Cooper Streets, Camden, N. J.  
Please send me Victor catalogues, free, and tell me where I can hear the Victor.  
NAME.....  
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STATE.....



# Let Me Pay The Postage On This Big Book To You



**H. C. PHELPS**  
President-Manufacturer

THESE big Portfolio Books of mine, showing my full line of over 125 latest 1910 Styles of Split Hickory Vehicles—in actual photographic colors—just as each style looks when delivered to you to test 30 days, and on two full years' guarantee—cost me 8 cents each to mail, but I want to send you a copy, postage free, so that you will have the opportunity of looking over my direct-from-factory prices and all my high quality Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness before you decide to buy elsewhere.

I have the largest line in America of Auto-Seat Vehicles, which have become so popular. All are arranged with quick shifting attachments, so that tops can be instantly removed, changing the vehicle into an open job, without showing any of the irons or lugs on the seat so anyone can tell whether the vehicle is a runabout or top buggy.

Send me your name and address so I can send you this celebrated Vehicle Style Book, which explains and illustrates all the latest styles and roves how I can and do save you from \$26.50 and up on just the vehicle ou want—sent direct from my factories on

## 30 Days' Road Test and 2 Years' Guarantee

My 30 Days' Road Test and 2 Years' Guarantee have been made famous by Split Hickory Vehicle durability of construction. I use only second-growth, hard-seasoned split hickory—split with the grain—not sawed across, which gives strongest, most dependable and durable, yet light and handsome, running gears. Every part of a Split Hickory Vehicle is guaranteed in workmanship and materials to be the very highest quality for the purpose. My big book tells you every point more accurately, carefully and truthfully than any dealer could be expected to know, of the construction of other vehicles he never saw made. Celebrated Sheldon French-Point Automobile Springs used on all Split Hickory Vehicles. Fully explained in my Big Book on

# Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness

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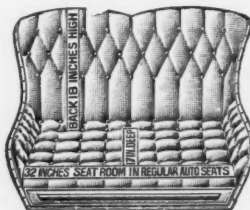
I refer you to—Over 125,000 Satisfied Customers located all over the United States.

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**The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.**  
Station 26, Columbus, Ohio



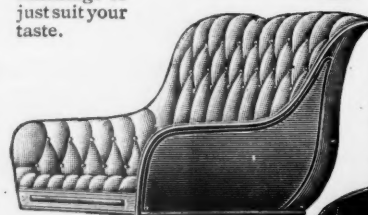
Above illustrations show height, width and depth of our Auto-Seats (made also with sunken panels) and shows how top can be instantly removed without leaving irons or lugs—making stylish runabout—then you take top off.

This Split Hickory Laminated Auto-Seat Buggy Saves You \$26.50



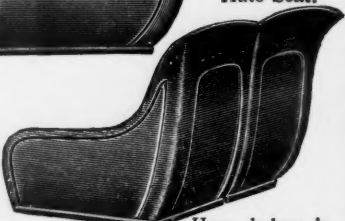
Note Our Latest Sunken-Panel Auto-Seat Backs

Here are side and front reproductions of two of my sunken-panel laminated auto-seat buggies of dashing style, lifelong durability and the easiest riding buggies made today. My Style Book illustrates and fully describes these buggies, made to order with finishings to just suit your taste.



At the left here see front view of latest sunken-panel Auto-Seat.

Here you see sunken-panels on our Auto-Seats which are the latest style. Furnished painted to suit your taste.



Here below is my Split Hickory Special—without Auto-Seats—Same otherwise as the first above. Over 50,000 in use today.



See quick top removing method below.

This shows how impossible it is to split or crack our laminated auto seats.



Split Hickory Laminated Auto Seat Surrey (saving you \$40 on price)—furnished if desired with Cutunder Style Body instead of straight sill. Either Extension or Canopy Top. See illustrated in colors in my Book with full descriptions.

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Name..... Town.....  
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## READ THESE SPLIT HICKORY TESTIMONIALS FROM SATISFIED OWNERS.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—The buggy which I ordered from you reached me all right, and I like the buggy all right. I consider it as good as one which would cost \$25 more from an agent here. Wishing you success in your business, I am  
Yours very truly,  
FRANK MICHAEL.

MORRISON, TENN.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I purchased a buggy of you two years ago, which has proven very satisfactory and am thinking of getting a double carriage. Will you please send me catalog and price-list? I think the dealers ask too much. My buggy is in fine condition now, as you will see by photo that I am sending you.  
Yours truly,  
F. L. LINDSLEY, R. F. D. No. 6.

HOWELL, MICH.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to announce the arrival of the handsome buggy ordered from you. It arrived in fine condition. It is built up in every way much better than I expected. I think I am safe in saying that

SCOTTSDALE, KY.

I saved at least \$15 or \$20 by ordering from you. Hereafter, every person I see that is in need of a buggy or vehicle of any kind, I will gladly refer them to the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. You may rest assured that I am more than pleased with my buggy, also the way you have treated me. Respectfully,  
LILLIE HOOD.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

BENTON, PA.

Gentlemen:—The buggy came yesterday all right. Am very much pleased with it. Could not have gotten one as good here for less than \$65 cash. Every one that sees it says so. Will do all we can to sell more for you. Thank you ever so much for your favor.  
Yours truly,  
W. X. DOTY.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

SHEPHERD, ILL.

Gentlemen:—The buggy I ordered of you arrived all O. K. May ad. I must say that I am well pleased with it. I think I saved at least \$20. Hope you will be able to do business with some of the names I sent you.  
Respectfully yours,  
W. F. SCHUNEMAN.